INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 86. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 11 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

A. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928 Apr.			
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20 837
6 May,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10,986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA		16,588
8 ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,740
22 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
29 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,502
20 ,,	RAWLPINDI..		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602

@To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £130

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
3rd May	DUMANA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,988
5th July	DUMANA ..	8427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928 12th April	† ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
25th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
3rd May	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits. China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN ..	for Australia.
25th June	† KILDERPORE ..	Straits. China and Japan.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928 11th April	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
11th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
13th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
14th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
16th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
18th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Suez Maru ..	4646	6th Apr.	15 ,,
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29th Mar	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	7th Apr.	16 ,,
G noa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg.- "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,67,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay),

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,8.9
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,392	,, 9[illegible],49,1[illegible]0

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A, B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 18 per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

House for Sale?

Signs don't sell houses. Many buyers have been directed to property For Sale by the Property For Sale Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle." Find the buyer you want by the use of an advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED:—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE DELHI.
A RS24

WANTED as TEACHERS.—(1) GRADUATE, trained preferred, pay Rs 80/- to 140/-, Training allowance Rs. 15/-. (2.) INTERMEDIATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- Training allowance Rs. 10/-. (3.) NORMAL TRAINED, pay Rs. 25/ to 35/-. Training allowance Rs. 5/-. (4) DRAWING MASTER. Special drawing qualifications, pay Rs. 35/- to 50/-. All appointments are on probation for one year, Provident Fund benefits at 6¼ per cent after confirmation. Apply by 5th May, 1928 to DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Raj Marwar, JODHPUR
A 30241

WANTED as TEACHERS.—(1). A GRADUATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 80/- to 140/- Traning allowance Rs 15/-. (2.) An INTERMEDIATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- Training allowance Rs. 10/-. (3) DRAWING MASTER, Special Drawing qualifications pay Rs. 35/- to 50/-. Local allowances Rs 15/-, 10/- and 10/- respectively Free quarters. All appointments are on probation for one year and provident Fund benefits at 6¼ per cent after confirmation. Apply to-PRINCIPAL, Rajput Schools, Chopasni, JODHPUR.
A 30240

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT ., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—Fast, well-educated Indian or Anglo-Indian TYPIST, must be able to type 50 words a minute from manuscripts by Touch System. Interviews to selected candidates only. Permanent job with future prospects. Salary upto Rs. 100—p.m. to a really capabe typist. Knowledge of shorthand not necessary. Apply in writing giving detailed particulars of education, training and experience to the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
A

WANTED—An AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE, having five years' experience, for Ahmedabad Panjra Pole. Apply with testimonials and salary terms to AMRATLAL MOHANLAL JAVERI. Elico Bridge, Ahmedabad.
A RS14

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2-3 per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Make your servants clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs 4-2 each, Pyjamas from Rs. 1-12 per pair, made from white Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1 1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2. Serviettes to match, size 24" x 24" Rs. 4-8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.
Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve Blue and Black stripes, 31" wide As. 9-6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4-12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5-12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brass buttons if required). Waist up to 36" — from Rs. 3-6 per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

MANGOES AND LICHIES FRUITS—Rose scented Lichies Rs. 8/- per 1000 Big and selected LANGRA, BOMBAY, KISHENBHOG ETC. mangoes Rs. 7/- per 100 Expenses extra Safe arrival guaranteed. Full price advance. Grafts catalogue free. N. B. —Terms of agency on application. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, NO. 5, DARBHANGA (BIHAR).
F 30157

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE LALUBHAI SAMALDAS PEOPLES, CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.
(Originally, Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Credit Society, Limited, Registered under the Co-operative Societies' Act II of 1912).

Capital Rs. 1,00,000.
Divided into
10,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

THE BANK undertakes for its Members nearly all the services usually afforded to clients by joint stock banks, including granting of cash credits and overdrafts on the security of Government paper, life insurance policies and other gilt-edged securities, discounting bills and making advances against raw products and merchandise.

Copies of Prospectus and form of application for shares may be had at the registered office of the Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
30243

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 31st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1928, at 1 o'clock (S.T.)
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA AND CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1928.
30199

NOTICE.

WANTED—Smart throughly honest and patriotic, HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS of the following description.

(1) One SECRETARY.
(2) Two CLERKS.
(3) Four TABLE BOYS.
(4) Four DRESSING BOYS.
(5) Four MOTOR DRIVERS.

2. Each will get pay according to abilities which will be ascertained on personal interview.
3. No. 1 and 2 must be well versed with English and must know typewriting and book-keeping.
4. No. 3 and 4 and 5 must know a little English at least and must understand Hindi well.

Please apply to PRINCE DHAIRYASHILRAO.

KUNJ,
Baroda, 3rd April, 1928.
30223

SALE OF COTTON

S. S. NIPPON.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Messrs. Anderson and Co., Agents of the s.s. "Nippon," Messrs. R. P. Kharas and Co., Auctioneers, Karachi will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing 11-30 a.m. on April 16 and following days at Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s plinths below South Bridge Kiamari, Karachi about six thousand four hundred bales of Cotton of various marks damaged by water, and 400 bales damaged by fire ex. s.s. "Nippon."

R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
Estate Brokers,
Commission Agents & Valuers,
Victoria Road, Karachi.
Karachi, 6th April, 1928.
30233

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOKUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th April, 1928, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 842 OF 1928.

H. J. R. ATHAIDE, (2) CHARLES MENDOZA and (3) DOMINIC MENDOZA, all of Bombay, Christian Inhabitants, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and on behalf of the members of the Dadar Catholic Institute, an Association, conducted at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs
vs.
(1). REV. J. J. DIAS, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, Vicar of Salvacao Church, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2). Dr. PETER RODRIGUES, L. M. & S., of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3). J. W. D'SOUZA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (4). D. F. MURZELLO, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Jovial Cottage, Cadell Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (5). MARCUS MURZELLO of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (6). HERBERT GONSALVES, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (7). BENEDICT MURZELLO, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (8). JOSEPH VAZ, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (9). ALIC D'MONTE, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (10). J. M. D'SOUZA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (11). LEO D'SILVA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Agar Bazaar Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (12). CYRIL MURZELLO, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (13). LEOPOLD D'SILVA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay and (14). L. F. DIAS, also of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Agar Bazaar, Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Dadar Catholic Institute.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar in Chambers on the 3rd day of April, 1928, notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit on behalf and for the benefit of themselves and other the members of the Dadar Catholic Institute against the abovenamed Defendants praying:—

(a) For a declaration that the election of the Defendants as President, Vice-President, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Members of the Managing Committee, Auditors and Trustees of the Dadar Catholic Institute, purporting to have been made at the last annual General Meeting, held on 5th February, 1928, was ultra vires the Rules and Regulations of the said Association and is null and void and that the Defendants are not entitled to act as such President, Vice-President, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Members of the Managing Committee, Auditors and Trustees of the said Institute,

(b) for an order and injunction restraining the Defendants from acting respectively as President, Vice-President, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer Members of the Managing Committee, Auditors and Trustees of the said Institute,

(c) for an order that a Meeting of the Members of the said Institute be held by and under directions of this Honourable Court for the purpose of passing the audited accounts of the Institute for the year 1927 and thereafter electing the New President, Vice-President, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Members of the Managing Committee, Auditors and Trustees of the said Institute for the year 1928,

(d) that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the funds of the said Institute with such powers as may be deemed necessary by this Honourable Court for carrying on the objects of the said Institute,

(e) and for costs of the suit and such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And take further notice that the 11th day of June, 1928, has been fixed for the hearing of this suit.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. Davar.

The 10th day of April, 1928.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
30242

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF KUMBAKONAM.

O.S. NO. 51 of 1927.

N. SRINIVASA IYENGAR and others Plaintiffs.
(1) VADILAL CHUNILAL, (2) JHAISING BHAI CHUNILAL, (3) ACHARATHLAL CHUNILAL, (4) DHAYABHAI CHUNILAL Defendants.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs in the above suit have as Trustees of the Estate of J. B. Venkatachalapathi Iyer sued defendants for Rs. 3,720-7-0 due on dealings had by the defendants and their Firm of 'Maneckchand Gordhandas' and the said suit is posted to 16-4-1928 for disposal, this is to inform the parties concerned that unless they appear and state their objections, if any, to the said Court at 10 A.M., on 16-4-1928 the suit will be heard and decided 'ex-parte'.

N. THIRUVENGADATHA AYYANGAR,
Vakil for plaintiffs,
22-3-1928.
30239

NOTICE.

Dear Devidas.—I am very sorry to hear that you have left Bombay and in so doing you have followed my footsteps your parents and also father-in-law (who have come specially for you,) and all of the family regret your absence. I hope you will let them know your resorting place and health. I assure that your information will be private and confidential.
6-4-1928.

P. G. KAPADIA.
R821

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22736.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, the Receiver appointed by the Order of the Hight Court of Bombay made on the 30th day of March, 1928, in Suit No. 747 of 1928 (Khemaji Bhagaji and Co., Vs. H. B. Kapadia and Another) in pursuance of the power of sale given to the said Receiver in the said Order will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms the following:—

Glass door cloth press with drawers, double mirror door cupboards tall panel door cupboard, chest of drawers with dressing glass, old blackwood cupboard, glass door curios cabinet, drawing room sofas with chairs to match, dining tables, chairs, side tables, teapoys, stands, one glass door prize cup cabinet, hat stands, towel racks, glass electric table lamp of 4 lights, besides one Viceroy's cup of 1922 and other race prize cups, table ornaments and similar other household articles.

Property of a European Gentleman:—
1 Canteen spoons, forks, laddles, etc.
4 Cases carving set, Fish and Fruit knives and forks, Entre dishes, a lot of glassware, fruit plates, etc.

Property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of immediately the sale is over.

IMPORTANT TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
SALE OF GOODWILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. PAUL BROS. AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will under instructions from Messrs. J. S. Rutnagur & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee-in-possession and on account and with the consent of the Mortgagor trading as Paul Bros., Aerated Water Manufacturers, at 103, Tardeo Road, and in pursuance of the power of sale granted to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th November, 1926, sell by Public Auction on the premises as above on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1928, at 3 p.m. the property of the said Messrs. Paul Bros. together with its goodwill, stock-in-trade, machinery, tools, utensils, goods and other things now used in connection with the factory of the said company; together with the right to use their trade mark or trade labels known as "Cock Brand" used by the said Company.

Full particulars of sale will be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF LITHO PRESSES OF BOMBAY AND MOFFUSSIL, SAW MILL OWNERS, AND FRAME MAKERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell in suitable lots by public auction on (TO-MORROW) Thursday the 12th day of April 1928 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Hate" Litho Press, situate at Sankli Street, Byculla, the remaining machineries etc. of said Press comprising large quantity of litho inks, various colours, paper cutting machine, heir belting, cameras with accessories, saw mill and frame making machineries such as circular saw machine, bend saw machine, with saws, drilling machine, cutting machine, plane machine, platform scale, cases of die and taps, litho papers, Press furniture, shelves, tables chairs, clocks, Milner's safe, printed labels, pictures, machinery parts, iron scraps and other goods pertaining to Press.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Habibu Rehman of Kurla at the auction sale dated 5-2-1928.

1 Camera with stand.
1 Columbia Motor Car No. Bom. 5891.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

UCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC FURNITURE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH APRIL, 1928, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT "NEPEAN LODGE", NEPEAN ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction very luable and handsome household furniture, mahoganised teak and blackwood rniture, large sliding dining table, arm d without arm chairs, sideboards, chiffniers, cabinets, marble top pier tables, h carpets, mirror and panel door almyhs, dressing chest of drawers, rich inaware, drawing room suites, teapoys, ., etc.

The property of Mrs. Flora Sassoon. Catalogues are published and the proty is on view.

AND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC., PROPERTY F THE HON. JUSTICE SIR L. G RUMP, I.C.S., ON SUNDAY, THE TH APRIL, 1928. SALE TO COMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), ON IEW FROM THURSDAY, THE 12TH NSTANT.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructo sell by public auction at "The il", Malabar Hill, Winter Road, valuaand substantial dinner, drawing, office bed-rooms furniture, rich glass and elainware, best silverware, rich Persian English carpets, E. Lamps and fans, llection of very old and open carved l blackwood furniture, also old brass-, dining-room Jacobean furniture by erts drawing-room Jacobean, Derby Chesterfield suites, rich cabinets and aments, revolving top writing tables, s secretariet, one very richly carved Oriental design large size side-board dumb-waiter, one sweet tone cottage no, H. M. V. gramophone with records, bed-room furniture by Roberts, such bed-steads, almyrahs, dressing chest of wers, dressing and wash-hand tables, lish ice box, partition, screens, easy rs, hat stands, silver and book cases, etc. The property of Hon. Justice Louis Crump, I.C.S., and others. alogues to be had on the premises or the Auctioneer's rooms at No. 120, llo Street, Fort, 2 days before the

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

n SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. sell by public auction at their rooms uantity of grey and coloured pieceds, etc.

y order of the Assessor and Collector, nicipal Taxes:—

hair, trunk, clock, cup-boards, table, -cot, bed-stead, small chair, boxes, alis, pigeon hole cup-board, etc., etc.

n account of the underwrites:—

case paper toys.

cases Iron Hinges (damaged).

case 200 doz. pocket knives naged).

operty of a gentleman:—

lot of wearing apparels, alluminium enamelware utensils, leather and tin ks, lamp, kettles, photo-frames, es, spoons, almyrahs, bed-steads, ing tables, chairs, drawing-room suites, ble top side-boards, dining tables, oys, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.

second-hand rubber-tyred office Shim.

Bay Arab horse in harness.

Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

Presents

From Saturday, 7th April, 1928

SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S

UPER SENSATIONAL PHOTO-PLAY

"GULRU ZARINA"

Featuring

Miss Lobo and Mr. Janibaboo and other known stars

Directed by Mr. A. P. Kapoor

Supervised by Mr. N. B. Desai.

The story presents an enchanting plot vealing the ancient history of Persia d China involving a thrilling love ode therein.

ily (4) Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m. Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.

LOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30.

SPECIALLY FOR EASTER WEEK

This double programme. The whale of tale the whole world will hail!

"SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR"

It is primarily a thrill picture.

And

"THE THRILL SEEKERS"

There are many startling situations d stunts that will hold an audience eathless from start to finish.

ALSO A COMEDY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

CINEMA SHOW.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL VARIETY CO.

A revuisical SINGING, DANCING and ENTERTAINING COCKTAIL with a Modern Dressing.

POPULAR PRICES.

Booking at the Theatre.

PATHE CINEMA

(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

DAILY CHANGE OF

REGINALD DENNY

PICTURES.

TO-DAY

"KENTUCKY DERBY"

with

REGINALD DENNY.

A Hot Weather Tonic full of thrills and laughter

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15 and 9-45 P.M.

JOHN BARRYMORE

The World's Greatest Dramatic Actor in the greatest of all Screen Achievement.

DON JUAN

The Greatest Lover of All Ages!

The Greatest Romantic Character of Tradition!

One of the most lavishly produced picture ever made with a dazzling array of Stars!

ROME AND ROMANCE

of The Era of Glory, Magnificence and Prosperity of the "Eternal City"

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"THE GAUCHO"

Laugh and the World Laughs with you. Leap and you leap alone!

Doug. does both in his most stupendous production.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Britain's Magnificent Naval Epic. It is in Name and in Fact

SECOND TO NONE

featuring

MOORE MARRIOTT

LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

AND

SCREAMING "CHRISTIE" COMEDY.

SPECIAL POLICE ARRANGEMENT!

BIG RUSH!

Unprecedented Scenes of Enthusiasm

at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

For

Maharashtra's Classic of the Screen

"KARNA THE TRUE BATTLER"

is being screened

at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

PRECIOUS CINEMA

Management:

UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION OF INDIA.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

DAILY NEW PROGRAMME.

THREE SHOWS 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15

WEDNESDAY, 11th April.

LAURA LA PLANTE

in

"DANGEROUS INNOCENCE"

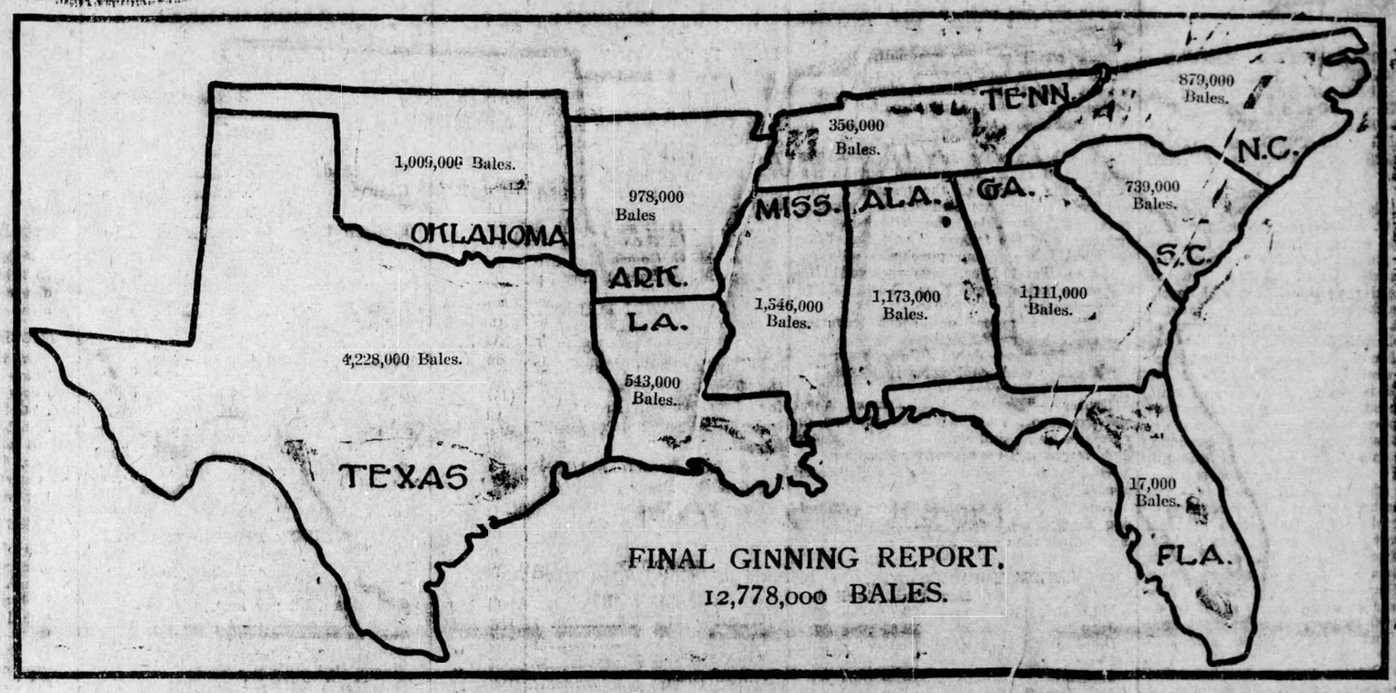
THURSDAY, 12th April.

REGINALD DENNY

in

"ROLLING HOME"

AMERICAN COTTON CROP SEASON 1927-28.



SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 10.

S S Liverpool, Shanforth, Durban.
S S Mirror, Jones, Suez.
S S Caledonia, Collie, New York.
S S Kinsin Maru, Gashihara, Osaka.

DEPARTURES.

April 11.

S S Konderkerk, Datema, Hamburg.
S S Cracovia, Quaranttito, Trieste.
S S Dara, Murch, Jeddah.
S S Bankura, Moon, Busreh.
S S Karapara, Miller, Durban.

LOADING.

April 10.

Steamer Shuja for Jeddah.
Steamer Rawalpindi for London.
Steamer Arabia for Java.
Steamer Tukushima Maru for Kobe.

S S Liverpool:—The Steamer Liverpool arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Mirror:—The Steamer Mirror arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez with ballast.

S S Kinsin Maru:—The steamer Kinsin Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Osaka with a cargo of rice.

S S Konderkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Co.'s steamer Konderkerk will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bankura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S S Caledonia:—The Graham T. Co.'s Steamer Caledonia, 10291 tons, Captain A. Collie, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, etc., with 148 American Tourists.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Cracovia: The Lloyd T. Co.'s mail steamer Cracovia, 4565 tons, Captain G Quaranttito will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karapara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Captain A. C. Miller, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Dara:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Dara, 3083 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with 927 pilgrims.

EXPORTS.

April 10.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—232 cwt coffee Thos Cook and Son; 25 cwt gum olibanum and 5 cases m.o.p. shells A H A H Mowjee; 181 bales hemp Tokarsee and Co; 2275 cwt mowra meal S Bannister and Co.; 8000 cwt linseed D Sassoon and Co.

S S Britania for Marseilles:—200 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co.

For Liverpool:—2200 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.; 36 bales wool Shamjimal; 20 cwt wool M Mohanlal; 1800 cwt. Rice dust N V Velmahomed; 1440 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmahomed; 4400 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohamed.

For New York:—16 bales carpets Cox and King Ltd.

For Glasgow:—209 tons bronxite ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 687 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohmed.

S S Sultan for Manchester:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 2 tons iron scrap Duncanstratton and Co.; 500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.; 325 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.; 50 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.; 840 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Antwerp:—48 bales hemp Vurdhman Bros. 340 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton Inland Cotton Co.; 100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.; 220 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Barcelona:—150 bales cotton L. Dreyfus and Co.; 100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.; 100 bales cotton James Finlay and Co.; 50 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 225 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—221 cwt linseed and 100 cwt nigerseed M Madan and Co.; 24 bales buffalo hides Agrakips Export Co.; 70 bales cotton K Pirozsha.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co.

For Antwerp: 128 bales wool Shamjimal.

For Bremen: 456 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Chaster Hythe for Antwerp: 2710 cwt groundnut oil cakes and 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes J Paramanand; 102 bales hemp Tokarsee and Co.; 10 bales cotton fly M Mafatlal and Co.; 50 bales hemp J Mayer and Co.; 330 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 10.

S S Shinnoh Maru from Yokohama. Agents: O. S. Kaisha Ltd.

From Kobe:—75 cases clocks, 21 cases dentifrice, 48 cases cotton hosiery, 10 cases asbestos packing, 953 cases glass ware 231 bales and 96 cases cotton shirting, 30 cases cotton teams, 48 cases toys, 10 cases stationery, 65 cases C. goods, 65 cases C. twill, 11 cases whistle, 221 cases porcelain, 77 cases umbrella ribs, 475 cases glass bangles, 105 bales G.C. drill, 20 cases glass beads, 15 cases cycle fitting, 10 cases glass tubes, 16 cases wall clocks, 20 cks match paper, 426 cases porcelain ware, 268 cases enamel ware, 10 cases earthen ware 6 cases cotton sheeting, 267 cases cotton yarn 20 boxes glue, 95 cases celluloid bangles 459 cases brass circles, 28 cases bamboo ware, 239 cks coal tar, 544 cks coal pitch, 10 cases lead pencil, 30 bags stantai seed, 10 cases cotton drawers, 190 cases refined camphor, 10 bags rice, 15 cases tussa silk yarn, 10 bales issing glass. 46 cases pearl beads.

From Yokohama:—15 cases silk.

From Vancover:—25 cases canned salmon.

From Tuskine: 840 bags portland cement

From Hongkong: 240 rolls E'ware, 85 cases fire crackers, 45 rolls matting, 25 cases cotton sock, 13 cases nanshell.

From Canton:—13 bales matting, 350 bales cassin.

From Singapore:—10 bags stick lock, 31 bdles and 40 cases gum benjamin.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following weekly report on the 10th inst.:—

Americans:—Our last Report was dated 2nd April at which time the last known quotations for May and October in New York were respectively 19.22 and 18.73 against 19.78 and 19.48 at the close of yesterday.

In spite of the fact that the usual pre-holiday feeling restricted trading to some extent, a maked buoyancy was in evidence last week due mainly to very little pressure to sell, in the absence of relief in the drought sections of Texas and delayed farm work in the Eastern Belt. From now onwards weather will become an increasingly important factor in the outlook and the recent commencement of the official Weekly Weather Reports is a gentle reminder that the period of hibernation, not only of the boll-weevil but of the officials of the Department of Agriculture is now over. So far, the official view of conditions over the Belt has been, if anything, a little more optimistic than the view of the Trade, the latter giving greater prominence to delayed New crop preparations in the Eastern Belt and, with memories of early summer droughts in Texas, showing a greater anxiety at the lack of subsoil moisture in sections of that great cotton producing State.

At the re-opening of the market yesterday considerable short covering appeared to follow the publication of a boll-weevil report after the close of New York on Thursday last, and demonstrated clearly that whereas the "investment" long interest in New crops is fairly strong inasmuch as it entered the market at prices well under those ruling to-day, the short interest which has been tempted into being by the price level is extremely nervous.

The statistical position is strong enough to take care of itself. The immediate future, however, depends largely on the relief or continuance of the present adverse features both in the Eastern and Western Belts and the relative merits of 19 cents or the vicinity of 18 cents as a pur-base level will be decided by the weather of the next month or so.

Bombay.—A further widening in parity between this market and Americans has taken place, and on the week the Broach A/May quotation is higher by only 5 rupees against a rise of half a cent in America.

The continued accumulation of stocks is acting against the market, and a million bales in Bombay must of necessity continue as a major factor in the outlook until there is a marked improvement in the demand from the Far East. The more favourable parity has broadened enquiry from Europe, but it is to Japan and possibly China that one must look for any really extensive moving of stocks. So far as Japan is concerned, the taking of a larger quantity of Chinese cotton, the carry-over of Americans from last season and the natural repercussions from the financial crisis of some time ago are against the possibility of an immediate extensive broadening in demand. China is, and always will be, an extremely uncertain factor. Meanwhile, Bombay must carry the cotton and so long as stocks increase the effect must be felt on near Contracts. It should not, however, be overlooked that the recent very appreciable widening in parity has to a great extent discounted the position.

For a quick turn the "short" side may look attractive, but we prefer purchases on recessions.

WHETHER REPORT

POONA, April 10.

The low pressure area over the Deccan has given scattered rainfall in Madras Presidency. Locally heavy rain is reported from Assam and a few falls from Bengal and Tenasserim.

The western disturbance is causing cloud over Baluchistan. The temperature is high along the frontier and abnormally low in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Mergui quarter of an inch; Dibrugarh three quarters; Sibsagar and Tezpur two; Gauhati six; Dhubri half; Shillong, and Cherrapunji quarter; Dinajpur one; Jalpaiguri quarter; Calicut one; Salem and Masulipatam half; and Gopalpur quarter.

Forecast.—A decrease in Assam and an extension into Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 10th April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.831 inches (.037 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.735 inches (.018 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.017.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.8 degrees (1.9 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees (1.6 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 60 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 135 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 4.

At the first Punjab Aryan Conference held at Rawalpindi, a resolution was passed requesting all Aryan schools to make hindi a compulsory subject of study.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

SEASON 1927-28

DETAILS OF FINAL GINNINGS

The priminary final ginning report of the Census Bureau issued on the 20th ultimo show that the ginned total of the crop grown in 1927 is 12,778,000 running bales against 17,755,000 bales, 16,123,000 bales and 15,639,000 bales for the three previous seasons. The total in equivalent 500lb. bales is 12,950,000 bales, against 17,977,000 bales last year, 16,104,000 bales two years ago, and 13,628,000 bales in 1925. The average gross weight of the bale is estimated at 506.8lb against 506.3lb. 499.5lb. and 499.6lb. for the three previous years. The total includes 550,000 round bales, against 657,000 last year, and 24,000 bales American-Egyptian, against 16,000 bales last year.

The quantity remaining to be ginned is estimated at 22,000 bales, against 244,000 bales a year ago.

The details of final ginnings with comparison are as under:—

	1928.
Alabama	1,173,000
Arizona	90,000
Arkansas	978,000
California	90,000
Florida	17,000
Georgia	1,111,000
Louisiana	543,000
Mississippi	1,346,000
Missouri	116,000
New Mexico	65,000
N. Carolina	879,000
Oklahoma	1,009,000
S. Carolina	739,000
Tennessee	356,000
Texas	4,228,000
Virginia	31,000
Other States	7,000
Total	12,778,000

1927	1926
.. 1,470,404	.. 1,356,402
.. 120,089	.. 115,359
.. 1,513,382	.. 1,594,389
.. 128,835	.. 122,260
.. 33,231	.. 40,208
.. 1,498,473	.. 1,192,952
.. 826,179	.. 912,246
.. 1,857,525	.. 1,985,524
.. 215,769	.. 292,950
.. 70,206	.. 64,706
.. 1,246,754	.. 1,147,340
.. 1,760,644	.. 1,680,304
.. 1,025,991	.. 929,040
.. 442,052	.. 513,130
.. 5,477,788	.. 4,098,249
.. 51,891	.. 54,016
.. 15,857	.. 23,441
.. 17,755,070	.. 16,122,516

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under:—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/- ,,
Foreign Rs. 7/- ,,

SINGLE COPY

1½ ANNAS.

NEW YORK.

BULLISH BOLL-WEEVIL REPORT—PRICES OPEN 37 POINTS HIGHER—LONG LIQUIDATION CAUSE A SETBACK—REPORTS OF UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—BEARS COVERING AND TRADING BUYING—FUTURES 37 TO 50 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, April 9.

The Monthly Boll-Weevil report published by the U. S. Government on the 5th instant was construed bullish and the New York futures market opened firm to-day at a rise of 37 points. Higher prices induced long liquidation and nearly half of the improvement was lost during 15 minutes. At this level reports of unfavourable weather resulted in renewed buying. The Western belt is still suffering from droughty conditions and the Eastern belt is having too much of rain. Now the season is sufficiently advanced and any delay in planting will cause delay. The statistical situation continues strong and is gaining additional strength every week and textile reports being favourable, the bullish sentiment is meeting with further support. The bears were covering freely atleast a portion of their short interest and trade also bought. Prices registered a sharp rise of 45 points over previous closing level and scattered profit taking checked the rise. The market closed at a net rise of 37 to 42 points and 49 to 50 points for next crop months. Spot cotton prices closed 45 points higher at 20.30c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and prices rose 45 to 46 points. Spot cotton prices improved 45 points to 19.87c.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, April 9.

Highest (10-21 a.m.) on April 5:—19.28.
Lowest (10.09 a.m.) on April 5:—19.15.
Close (3 p.m.) on April 5:—19.26.
10 a.m.:—19.63 plus .37 Opening.
10-16 a.m.:—19.45 plus .19 Lowest.
11 a.m.:—19.52 plus .26.
12 noon:—19.62 plus .36.
2-13 p.m.:—19.71 plus .45 Highest.
3 p.m.:—19.63 plus .37 Close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—

"Bullish boll-weevil report and unfavourable weather Eastern belt.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under following dates as under:—

April 5th.—"Expect Government weevil report just issued likely to stimulate bullish sentiment."

April 9th.—"Favour purchase on moderate reaction."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

April 7th.—"Weevil Reports consider slightly bullish."

April 7th.—Dallas Cables:—

"Strength of Statistics coupled with improved Textile situation in America and abroad. Deficient submoisture in Western Belt places three fourth Texas crop on defensive. Probable Weevil emergence large numbers accentuates 'bullish situation.'"

April 9th, 8-40 p.m.—"Cause of advance bullish weevil report."

In addition to Weevils, this year Pink Worms have made their appearance. Unless the weather hereafter proves exceptionally ideal, the depredations by Weevils are expected to be heaviest this season.

Although crop preparations are said to be well advanced in some sections, the continued drought in Western Bell is hindering the germination of seeds. A latest private canvass points to an acreage increase of about 8 to 10 per cent and Fertilizer sales 20 per cent. Textiles and spot markets are reported to be encouraging with a fairly good turnover.

In some quarters, it is suggested the present reported increase in acreage is due not entirely to the prices but to the Government Notification advising farmers to seed Cotton in a sparse area in order to minimise the danger of Weevils from close plantation.

Whilst considering the acreage in relation to its yield and probable prices, we may recall the year 1925 when on an estimated acreage of over 48 millions, a crop of 15 1|2 million bales was raised owing to severe drought. In spite of a carry-over of 56 lacs bales, on this crop estimate, a price of 24.75 Cents was recorded on September 14th, 1925. Fortunately, the year 1925 was free from Boll-weevil damage and the total World's consumption during that year was 15,112,000 Bales.

Trade conditions are gradually improving in America and Europe, and with the present revival in demand from China, we believe, not only Lancashire but Japan will be able to clear out her stocks of goods.

A month ago when July New York was under 18.00 cents, we pointed out to our friends the danger of the "short" side and even to-day, we consider if weather goes unfavourable the Stock-in-trade arguments of the "Bears" will find little credence. We favour purchases on dips.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 9th instant:—

"Market advanced on short covering and trade buying."

From Liverpool dated 9th instant:—

"Weather cold, cold rains in Texes."

Reuter.—"Market opened firm on insect damage report and advanced further on excessive rains and unfavourable Eastern Belt forecoast."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Bollweevil report bullish"

Arnold and Co.:—Date 7-4-28:—"Trading market continues, Weevil indications less bullish than expected."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 9.

May	19.78 plus .42
July	19.63 plus .37
October	19.49 plus .50
December	19.32 plus .48
January	19.29 plus .50
Middling Spot	20.30 plus .45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 9.

May	19.56 plus .48
July	19.39 plus .48
Middling Spot	19.87 plus .45

NEW YORK.

New York, April 9.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	19.63
July	19.52
October	19.31

New York, Noon Call:—

May	19.73
July	19.62
October	19.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	32,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, April 9.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	83,000
Exports from America:	
To Great Britain	55,000
To France and the Continent	127,000
To Japan	7,000
Visible Supply:	
Stocks at U. S. Ports	1,671,000
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns.	835,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 9.

Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15-1|8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 9.

Demand Bills 487.87

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

E. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 9-4-28	7471000	11994000
,, Yesterday do	26000	21000
Exports to date do	5868000	9158000
Stock at Ports 9-4-28	1671000	2284000
,, Interior Towns do	835000	922000
,, Liverpool 5-4-28	850000	1323000
Visible Supply 9-4-28	4497000	6176000
Quantity in Sight do	12639000	17086000

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY).

Bombay, April 10.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina Supra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 8 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	9 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 0 0
Maize Starch, Pearl	11 4 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 6 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 12 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegeable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent Guranteed	22 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	8 14 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	7 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	8 10 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro German) Large	7 10 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 4 0
Sodium, Sulphide, German Small	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 8 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromate of Soda Small Pkg.	26 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	24 8 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 0
Antimony Salt	0 5 9
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 0
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 8 9
Acetic Acid	0 6 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 0

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BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, April 10.

Following a sharp rise of 37 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 376|8 for July-August Broach. There was scattered profit taking and in the absence of buyers prices ruled quiet and declined to Rs. 374|12. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 367.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 375|8.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 340.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 315.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 10.

Following firm Liverpool opening, the forward market opened at Rs. 376 for July August Broach and ruled quiet. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach Apl/May 367.
F.G.M.G Broach July/Aug 375
Fine M.G. Oomra May 339/8.
F.G.M.G. Bengal May 315.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 10.

Wheat	11,103 cwts.
Linseed	14,845 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	4,937 ,,
Gingellyseed	744 ,,
Poppyseed	109 ,,
Groundnuts	10,334 ,,
Castorseed	5,924 ,,
Rice	2,239 ,,
Myrabollams	4,378 ,,
Cottonseed	15,765 ,,
Mowraseed	242 ,,
Gram	3,464 ,,
Joowar	2,619 ,,
Barley	288 ,,
Bajree	471 ,,
Coal	1,201 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 10.

Ready as well as Forward prices have ruled steady evidencing a rise of about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 9/15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 10/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Dec. Rs. 9/9-1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 10.

April	228.40 - 1.40
July	235.60 + 1.90
October	239.80 + 3.20

TIMINGS AT V. TERMINUS.

The revised timings of mail and express trains at Victoria Terminus is as under:—

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	06-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	16-00
Peshawar Express	06-15
Poona Mail	11-40
Poona Express	12-25
Nagpur Express	13-35
Calcutta Mail via Cheeoki	14-30
Punjab Mail	15-30
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	19-10
Poona Express	19-25
Madras Express	21-30
Trains.	Departures. H.M.
Poona Express	07-45
Madras Express	08-15
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	08-30
Punjab Mail	15-00
Poona Express	14-15
Calcutta Moil via Nagpur	16-00
Poona Mail	15-30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	20-30
Peshawar Express	22-30
Nagpur Express	23-15
Madras Mail	22-00

BULLION MARKET

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, April 10

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21	7	0
Chaitra	21	6	6
Vaishakh	21	6	9
National City	21	9	0

SILVER.

Silver Ready	59	8	0
London/Shanghai....			
Opening	2	7	0
Closing	2	6	15
New York Cent	57	5	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Chaitra	59/7	59/8	59/7	59/7
Vaishakh	59/8	59/9	59/8	59/8

Tone of Silver:—Dull. Quiet and idle. Nothing doing. America offered silver after the price had been fixed.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 10.

3 Months 4-1|32 per cent.
6 Months 4-1|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Money Call 5-3|4 per cent.
One Month 5-1|2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1|4 per cent.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 10.

Bengal May	315
Broach Apl/May	367
Broach July/Aug	375
Oomra May	340

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	339	332	325	318	310
S./P.	337	330	323	316	308
Rajputana	339	332	325	318	310
Broach		386	381	374	369
P./A.		402	397	390	382
Kadi Viramgaon		391	386	379	374
Dholera		387	382	375	370
Kalajan		393	388	381	376
Surat		447	442	437	432
Rajpipla		447	442	437	432
Navsari		472	467	462	457
Oomra No. 3	357	350	343	333	
C. P. No. 1	382	375	368	358	
C. P. No. 2	370	363	356	346	
Khandesh		337	327	317	307
Muthia			322	312	302

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 10.

200	Mithabhai Nathoo	Dabhoi	383
100	Do.	Bengal	312
100	Colaba Land Mill	Purna	341
300	Toyomankwa	Darwah	340/341
100	Do.	Khandesh	310
200	Do.	Karanja	330/331
100	L. K. Vashanjee	Jambusar	384
100	Do.	Muthia	300
100	P. Chrystal & Co.	Muthia	300
100	Do.	Bhayavadar	305
200	Vardhman Bros.	Shegaon	323/325
100	Jetha Devji	Bengal	301
100	Forbes & Co.	Bhawanimandi	318/319
100	R. Dossa	Sangli	390

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 10.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st September. 5-4-28	This year	Last year
Khandesh	488	277,788	305,591
Central India	531	263,444	260,861
Barsi & Nagar	678	261,791	182,029
Hyderabad-Gnorani	78	101,070	63,347
Berar	3,031	581,595	525,568
Central Provinces	925	256,118	214,447
Total Oomras	5,731	1,741,806	1,551,798
Dholera	1,062	102,090	112,873
N.-W. Provinces		62,707	53,760
Rajputana	356	38,439	39,699
Sind-Punjab	186	131,302	106,731
Broach	3,241	83,226	76,238
Coompta & Dharwar	1,589	26,748	50,319
Westerns-Northerns	170	7,849	21,821
Cocoanada			a 399
Tinnevelly and Carcbodia	909	10,768	5,963
Persian		4,349	3,375
American	1,556	31,298	127,646
Egyptian & African	2,312	27,467	32,319
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		66	51
Total	17,712	2,267,604	2,182,983

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 10.

1st Sept. to 29th March.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-4-28	This year	Last year
Japan & China	9,050	619,528	1,057,770
Japan China	9,050	619,528	1,057,770
Coast Ports		17,244	9,567
Up country by Rail		62,593	69,626
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		33,791	35,532
Total	12,737	1,157,110	1,387,975

STOCKS AND SHARES.

BUYERS HOLDING ALOOF

EXTENSIVE LIQUIDATION IN TATA IRON

Bombay, April 10.

MILL SHARES.

Following the firmness of raw cotton prices, Mill shares opened firm but declined on bear pressure and buyers hoding aloof. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 312/8 ex-dividend and closed at Rs. 307/8. Fazal was steady as it opened at Rs. 865/ and after declining to Rs. 862/8 again rallied and closed at Rs. 865/

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section Tata Iron Defd shares opened at Rs. 325/ and ordinary at Rs. 90/. There was heavy liquidation of ordinary shares which caused a sharp relapse in prices. The selling was influenced withu founded rumours of strike at Jamshedpur. Defds closed at Rs. 316/4 and ordinaryat Rs 87/8. To-day's liquidation was well absorbed and the overbought situation isgreatly corrected and we think it risky to remain short. Tata Hydros opened steady but closed quiet. Alcock opened at Rs. 425/ and after improving Rs. 2/8 declined to Rs. 420/ on profit taking. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 313/12 but closed quiet at Rs 310/ Burmahs ruled quiet but steady. Scindias opened very steadybut declined on liquidation.

TENDERS.

But of a total of 37636 shares for delivery through the clearing house, the following are conspicuous.

Alcock	1072	Kohinoor	1437
B. Dyeing	1106	Madhoji	191
Bundi	11/40	New Great	538
B. Steamer	746	Nagpur	438
B. Burmah Old	871	Pearl	152
Crescent	358	Phoenix	155
Colaba	229	Paboni	165
Century	318	Simplex a	790
Fazal	324	Swadeshi	454
I. Malwa	42	Tata Iron Ord.	7995
I. Bleaching	312	Tata Iron Defd.	1655
I. Cement	896	Tata Hydro	623
Katni Ordi.	465	Tram	2180

SETTLEMENT:

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday for clearing purposes.

COTTON

Bombay, April 10.

Paid up	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	392/8
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	907/8xd
250 Bradbury	250
100 Century	412/8
100 Colaba Land	130
500 Central India Pt.	512/8
100 Coorla	170
100 Crescent	170
250 Curim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	615
200 Edward Sassoon	102/8
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/14/0
100 Elphinstone	15/8
150 Fazalgboy	865
50 Finlay	135
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	121/4 xd.
100 Indian Bleaching	312/8
100 Indore Malwa	362/8
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	23
100 Khatau	97/8
100 Kohinoor	246/4
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarjee	1860
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000 Morarji	1860
200 New Great	273/12
10 New City	110
100 Pabaney	272/8
100 Pearl	568/12
100 Phoenix	417/8
250 Simplex	175
100 Sholapur	7700
50 Swan	135
100 Swadesh	510
500 Tata Mill	75
500 Vishnu Cotton	3000

BANKS.

217 Imperial	1475
127 Imperial	367/8
50 India	90
20 Baroda	91
25 Central	24/14
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ad. Prantej	900
Amritsar Patti	130
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Rly.	90/12
100 Hoshiarpur	100
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	93
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	702/8

MISCELLANEOUS

1000 Ahmedabad Electric	118
100 Andhra Valley	765
100 Alcock	426
125 B. Burma	83/
10 B. Burma No. 1	295
10 Br. India Insurance	8/12
8sh Bt. Burma Pet.	4/13
100 B. Tramway	153/2
50 B. Tramway	68
200 Bombay Steam	275
50 Bombay Telephone	48
10 Bundi Cement	23/2
200 Indian Cement a	310
Central India Mining	18
£1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd	1
100 Katni Deferred	875
100 Katni Ordinary	238/12
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/2
10 Punjab P. Cement Pef.	14/4
10 Shivrajpur	39/4
75 Tata Iron Ord.	87/8
20 Tata Iron Defd.	316/4

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 11.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1951-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-9.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-4.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-14.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.

FORWARD RATES:—17th April sett: 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-6; 1945-55 Rs. 106-4.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 10.

	Ready	Delivery Contract April	May
Bengal Superfine	330		
Bengal Fine	325		
Bengal FG.	315		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325		
Sindh-Punjab FG.	315		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335/67		
Nagpur Fine	365/67		
Nagpur Fine	365/67		
Yeotmal Fine	360/62		
Arvi Fine	360/62		
Amraoti Fine	350/52		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350		
Mulkapur Fine	340/42		
Khandesh Fine	330/32		
Muthia Fine			
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	385		
Purna FG. GS.			
Farbhani/Sailu FG. GS.			
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	350		
Surat		+75	
Navsari		+95	
Broach FG.			
Broach Fine		+13/4	A/May
Westerns MG.	385		—2/3
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia	450		
Miraj/Sangli	400		
Compta Good	405	+29	
Dholera		+3/4	
Kadi/Viramgam		+7/8	

100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97/4
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136
1080 Tata Hydro	1146/4
100 Tata Oil	34
100 Tata Power Ord.	58/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindia Steam	16/10

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	96/8
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	600
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	135
580 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	4[illegible]
500 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	5[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

An Evening Party to meet the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of Legislative Assembly, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), Chowpatty Bandstand.

Ladies' meeting to protest against child marriage, Cinema Precious, 2-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Public lecture by Prof. Asana of Gujarat College on "Science: What it can do for India?" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, April 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 13.

Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of March 29 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 14.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th inst.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held on Wednesday (to-day) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when members are requested to attend.

TRAMWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Tramway Workers will be held to-day near the Dadar Workshops at 5-30 p.m. when Messrs. Jhabvala, N. M. Joshi, Ginwala, Bradley will address the workers.

DECCAN GYMKHANA CO-OPERATIVE LIBRARY, LTD., POONA.

Under the auspices of this Library a public lecture on the "Duties of Women" will be delivered at the Bhajekar Pavilion to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. by Mr. G. N. Gokhale, B.Sc., L.C.E., M.I.E, Principal, Engineer College, Karachi. The lecture will be open to ladies only.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. J. A. M. Bannerman, D.S.O. and Officers, the Military Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. under the direction of Mr. S. W. Henwood will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand today (Wednesday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSN.

The special general meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association called at the Royal Institute of Science on Thursday, the 12th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the President Mr. Sohrab F. Bharoocha was to preside, will be converted into a condolence meeting on account of the very sudden and sad demise of the said President Mr. Bharoocha.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th April, 1928, to 6 a.m. of 10th April 1928:

Small-pox attacks 7, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil death nil; Plague attacks 4, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 72. Total mortality this day last year was 93.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

Fancy Fair at Ram Baug, near C. P. Tank, Open to public. Open from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Programmes: 5 p.m. Dombari's Play and Mimiery by Masters K. N. and V. N. Samarth.

8 p.m. Magic Lantern Historical Lecture.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 31st ulimo arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 8th instant and left there a 5 a.m. the following day.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th April and is due to arrive here on the 12th April in the afternoon.

JAINS' MEETING AND SHATRUNJAYA.

A meeting of the Jains of Jandiala Guru was held under the presidentship of L. Tek Chand on 1st March 1928 and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting resolves to continue to keep rigorously the vow of refraining from visiting the Holy Shrines of Shari Shatrunjayaji till justice is done and the illegal tax imposed on the pilgrims by the Palitana Durbar is abolished.

(2) This meeting too resolves to continue the vow of refraining from visiting the Holy Shrines of Shari Shatrunjayas in future till Seth Anandji Kalyanji may not allow us to give it (vow) up.

The meeting was ended with reciting the Mantra of Navkar-Mantra.

Wonderful Box.

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, traces stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from afar, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.,

Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.

B. B. Bengali & Sons.

Chhakkalal Street, Farrukhabad.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Band Music and Songs: As recorded for the Gramophone. The Band of H. M. Welsh Guards. March "Heroes of the Flag" Bidgood. Melody "Way Down Upon the Swannee Ribber."
Edgar Coyle—Baritone.
(a) Sea Fever, Ireland.
(b) Steppin' Down Along the Road, Wilson.
The Band of the Royal Air Force:
"In a Chinese Temple Garden," Ketelbey.
"Gondolier and Nightingale," Langley.
Garda Hall—Soprano.
(a) High Upon the Hill, Sanderson.
(b) Comin' Thro the Rye, Trad.
William Heseltine:
(a) Sea Rapture, Coates.
(b) Sweet Phyllis, Strickland
The Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards: Selection "The Rose" Arr. Myddleton.
7-15 p.m. Talk "Salads and how to make them." by Mrs. Steve Elliott
7-30 p.m. Experimental Relay.
An attempt will be made to relay Java, Dutch East Indies Short-Wave Station.
N.B.:—We would remind listeners that successful reception cannot be guaranteed and the duration of the relay will depend upon the conditions obtaining.
Interval at the completion of the relay.
9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Markt Prices.
9-30 p.m. Indian Programme:
Sherif Khan—Vocal Music.
Laxmanrao Chawan—Sitar Solo.
God Save the King-Emperor.
11 p.m. Close Down.

SARDA BILL AND YOUTH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The original Bill was far from being satisfactory. But the Select Committee has wholly changed it and the Bill in its present form can reconcile the youths of moderate and far advanced views. But the wonder is that the youths who are vitally connected with the Bill are not invited to offer their opinions, nor have the youths cared to do so. On the other hand, we should not forget that nearly each and every conference and organisation of the women in India has congratulated Mr. Sarda.

The Select Committee has recast it and thinks it proper that the Bill should be republished in order to elicit public opinion on it, and then to introduce it in the next session. Hence the youths have ample time and opportunity before them to express their firm opinion. I, therefore, appeal to the members of the Working Committee of the last Youth Conference of Bombay, to the Secretary of the last All-India Youths' Conference of Madras, and the youth-world as a whole to hold meetings in each and every city and thus assure our representatives in the Assembly that if they would not pass the recast Bill, they will neglect the interests of the Youths who have no votes to bring pressure on them at the next election.—Yours, etc.,

DEVASHANKAR B. BADEKHAN.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny.)

Calcutta, April 7.

Jutes:—This week there was a quiet feeling prevailing in this section as the raw material market went up by 3 points and there being no corresponding response in the Hessian market the prices alround sagged. Besides the bull operators were unloading their holdings which contributed towards the easing of the prices. The market now mostly depends upon the fluctuations in the raw Jute market affected by the reports of rain in the Jute growing districts which are at present unfavourable as there is great want of rain. Speculative scrips of Howrah Clive and National have gone down by 1 point and were quoted at the closing at Rs. 68|4, 53|2 and 37 respectively.

The higher priced stocks have further declined from 15 to 20 points in many cases. Auckland were quoted at Rs. 420, Dalhousie 635, Lawrance 840, Union 900, Standard 610, Bally 342, Fort William 485, Lansdowne 360, Delta 695, Budge Budge 700, Kanknarrah 640, Orient 328.

Cottons:—A few deals in Bengal Nagpur and New Victoria were registered at 28|- and 12|10 respectively.

Coals:—There was an alround quietet feeling in this section. Bengal were in the region of 415. Burrakur had sellers at 13|4. Raneegunge changed hands at 25|-.

Tea Shares:—Very little interest was shown in this section and in many cases prices have sagged. Bishnauth have gone down to 39. Hattikhira to 30 and Jutlibari to 22.

Banks:—Were a better market this week, Imperial Bank F. P. and Conty. having been done at 1,460 and 365 respectively. Central Bank were also steady at 25|4.

Govt. Securities:—Were a dull and quiet market. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper being quoted at75|6 and 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan at 87|8. There was little enquiry for 6 per cent. short dated scrips viz. 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Miscellaneous:—Engineering section was quiet this week. Burn on account of a to 412 were steady at 418. I. I. Steel strike at the workshops having gone down had sellers at 19 and Bengal Iron have declined to 17|4. Indian Standard Wagon have again gone down to 47|8 during this week. Preference shares were also a rupee easier. Burma Finance had buyers up to 7|8. Ivan Jones were steady at 6|6 Marshalls had buyers at 3|4.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POLICE INFORMANT

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT THE SESSION

The Criminal Sessions of the High Court resumed its sitting on Tuesday after the Easter Holidays when the Dave assault case was taken up before Mr. Justice Baker and a common jury.

The accused are (1) Naranji Premji, (2) Abdul Kader Gulam Mahmad, (3) Lavji Pursottam, (4) Abu Premji Lakdawalla, (5) Mulji Dharamsey Desai and (6) Mahmad Kasam alias Kalloo Pahilwan..

They are charged with attempt to murder one Anant Radhakrishna Dave, a police informant on the night of 14th January last.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Pleader and Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Solicitors, defended the first accused. The other accused were represented by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Messrs. Vicaji, Mahale, Banaji and Desai respectively.

The Court room was thronged with large crowds who eagerly followed the proceedings.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Advocate-General, who appeared for the Crown, stated that the complainant himself was a "thoroughly bad man" and caused a great deal of annoyance to the people by threatening them that he was a police informant and would expose them to the police. The complainant was on inimical terms with the first accused for the last one year, and both had filed several complaints against each other.

ANTICIPATING THE EVENT.

On 6th January, the complainant had published a pamphlet in which he alleged that the first accused wanted to kill him and that if anything happened to him, the latter should be held responsible, and in that event he appealed to the Congress Committee and the newspapers to prosecute the first accused.

According to the prosecution, all the accused with another man who absconded assaulted the complainant when he was

Mr. Sohrab Framji Bharucha, well-known architect of Bombay whose death from heart failure took place on Monday morning.

going in a taxi at Kalbadevi Road at about 11 p.m. on the night of 14th January last. The first accused stabbed him with a knife on the thigh, and No. 4 struck him on the shoulder while the others belaboured him with sticks. Accused No. 2 was arrested as he was getting into tramcar and No. 3 was arrested inside it. The clothes of the former were blood-stained. The other accused were arrested in consequence of the dying declaration made by the complainant. The complainant was again assaulted a few days later at Ilioli Chakla in the Fort.

Dr. Baldwin D'Souza, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, was then called into the box. He described the nature of the injuries, and one of them, a stab wound on the chest, was, in his opinion, likely to cause death.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Anantram R. Dave then gave evidence. He was dressed in Khaddar with a white Gandhi cap, and being still weak and invalid, was given a chair. Examined by Mr. Binning, he said that he had been in the mental hospital. He was discharged from there on Monday. He was a motor-driver by profession. Asked whether he had several convictions, one of them for keeping a gaming house, he replied in the affirmative. He knew the first accused for a long time. He knew the other accused as well. Naranji Premji had a shop in Sutta Galli, where gambling was being carried on.

On the morning of January 14, he had gone to the Police Court, because he wanted to serve a summons against accused No. 1. No words passed between him and the first accused on that occasion in the Court. When they went out the first accused threatened him that he would "do away with him." At about 11 p.m., that night he was in Sheik Memon Street. He was going from Bhuleshwar to Sheikh Memon Street. He was walking near the shop of the first accused to see if there was any gambling going on there. Just, then he saw the first accused accompanied by some of the other accused, in a car while in another car there were two other accused and another man. When he saw the cars he raised an alarm and ran for the police in the direction from which the car was going.

He heard the first accused saying to the other persons, "Cut him up." He then went and got two constables to accompany him. At that time the accused had gone out of sight. He hailed a taxi and got in t oit and asked the driver to take him to the Police Commissioner's house. The car was going slowly on account of heavy traffic and he suddenly saw the accused surrounding the car. The first accused struck him with a knife, as also accused No. 4, who struck him with a pen-knife, on the left shoulder. The other persons assaulted him with sticks.

A police constable blew his whistle and a Parsi gentleman came to his assistance. Witness saw the second accused Abdul Kader Gulam Mahomed being arrested a short distance away.

Witness was later removed to the Hospital where he made a statement before Mr. Jungalwalla, Acting Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Binning: I put in the dying declaration as an exhibit.

Mr. Jinnah objected to the statement going in as a dying declaration, and said it could go in as a statement.

Mr. Binning said he would call Mr. Jungalwalla in the box and then tender it.

Dave was then cross-examined at great length by Mr. Jinnah and the other counsel. It was elicited from him that he had filed a case against three women for enticing away his mistress who had been living with him as his married wife for a long time. That case was dismissed, as also the one filed against him by them.

MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, who was the Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the time of the incident and had recorded the dying declaration of the complainant was then examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, witness said that the second and third accused were present when the statement was recorded in the hospital. They put certain questions to the complainant who answered them.

Police Constable No. 8, the next witness for prosecution, stated that at the time of the incident, he was doing duty near the fire brigade at Kalbadevi Road. He saw the complainant's car pass by and stop at a little distance. Immediately a boy ran up to him and told him that a "mara mari" (scuffle) was going on. Witness then went up to the scene and saw the second accused striking the complainant with something wrapped up in a handkerchief. Witness arrested him as he was boarding a tram car. The accused then pointed out to witness a knife and a lthi which were lying in the complainant's car.

Further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday morning.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, April 10

In the share market in jutes there has been better market in Clives and Howrahs and prices marked up considerably on report fairly of good rain in jute growing districts but due to lack of outside support dropped few annas below opening prices. Little business reported in higher priced issues and the close was quiet and in buyers favours. Coals and teas remained uninteresting. Cottons were practically neglected. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron were turn better. Champaran sugar marked up one and half points while Bengal Paper was down about one and half points. Government securities were dull. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:— Four per cent loan 1960/70 87/14, six and half per cent bonds 1932 105/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1465, do contributory 359/8.

Railway:—Darjeeling Himalayan ord. 216/8, Howrah Amta Light 151, Mymensingh Bhanrab Bazar rebate 100, Sara Serajgunj 100.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ord. 28/4, Kesoram pref. 22.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ord. 552, Auckland ord. 420, Bally ord. 339, Barnagore 314-8, Caledonian 824/8, Clive 53/8, Dalhousie ord. 639, do. pref. 127, Fort William ord. 492/8, Gondalpara ord. 1301, Hooghly pref. 17/2, Howrah 68/10, Hukumchand ord. 26/4, do. pref 108, Kamknarrah 638, National 37/4, Orient 328, Daverley ord. 8/8.

Coals:—Burrakur 13, Ghusick and Muslia 3/12, Katras Jherriah 61, New Kendah 2/14, Sendra 16, Standard 55/8, West Jamuria 3/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/4, Benares Electric 2/4, prem., Bengal Iron 17/6, Indian Iron and Steel 19/7, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 94, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/4, do. deferred 3/10, do. pref. 110, Calcutta Ice Association 8/12, Bengal Paper ord. 35, Mathurapore Zemindary 1/11, Midnapore Zemindary 130, Champaran Sugar 10/8.

Teas:—Redbank 10/8, Rutema 17/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demad bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY

In response to the request of the Workers and Peasants' Party of Bengal, the Bombay Workers and Peasants' Party executive nave authorised Messrs. Ghate, Dange and Spratt to represent them at a conference to be held at Calcutta to consider the proposal of an All-India Workers and Peasants' Party.

The Party executive has also authorised Mr. K. N. Joglekar to represent the Party at the Workers and Peasants' Party Conference to be shortly held at Nagpur, where he goes to organise the G. I. P. Railway workers on the Bhusawal section.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

BHOOTA SINGH'S XI FOR THE FINAL

The second semi-final between Bhoota Singh's XI and the Poona Muslims yesterday provided a very fast and exciting game full of thrills and incidents, the former eventually winning by three goals to two. Perhaps the score was some indication of the relative merits of the two teams, but it would not have been beyond their deserts if the Poona Muslims had drawn the match. They had the opportunities to equalise, but they had to deal with a defence that rose to the occasion grandly and "cleared the lines" in dangerous predicaments. The lion's share of the praise for this must go to Gupta who played a really magnificent game. Jagir Singh also contributed largely to the success of his side by his untiring play in the half line. The forwards were individually good, but overmuch selffishness frequently made them an easy prey to defender who were clever and nippy. Amongst the losers it is difficult to pick out any player for special mention; all played together well and though they did not win they at least lost well. On their relative displays the winners of his match should just about prove too good for the other successful semi-finalists.

The opening half began in spirited fashion. Bhoota Singh's XI having slightly the better of the exchanges. Midway through the moilty Jagat Singh netted the first goal and five minutes before half-time a misunderstanding between the Poona defenders resulted in one of them deflecting the ball into his own goal. In the short period remaining before the interval, however, the Muslims equalised in grand style, their second goal following close upon the first. At the interval the sides were level with two goals apiece.

The fast pace set in the first half was well maintained when the sides changed over, and each tried desperately for the winning point. A pretty combined movement by Bhoota Singh's forward saw Disney slip through to score the winning goal. Not to be disheartened by this reverse, the Muslims pressed hard, and for some time they had their opponents penned up in their ring, during which time they were unlucky not to equalise. At this stage the "refling" at the Bori Bunder end became rather eratic and both sides were rather put out. The leaders relieved the pressure and then the Muslim defence had a few anxious movements, Mustan saving well more than once by running out at the right moment. The end came soon after with the score,

BHOOTA SINGH'S XI. 3 goals.
POONA MUSLIMS 2 goals.

Bhoota Singh's XI:—Atma Singh; Rankin and Gupta; Jagir Singh, Hind and Brown; M. Khan, Jagat Singh, Lovett, Disney and Sher Singh.

Poona Muslims:—Mustan; Ahmed subedar and Abdur Rehman; Hossein Khan, A. R. Khan and Abdul Basid; Peer Mohamed, John Paes, Shaikh Hyder, Wahab and Sheikh Ahmed.

REFEREES:—Messrs. C. D'Souza and Rodrigues.

TO-DAY'S SEMI-FINAL.

Replay—B. E. S. Old Boys vs. Poona Rangers.

MR JUSTICE SULEMAN CONGRATULATED

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

When Mr. Justice Suleman took his seat this morning as the acting Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court he received congratulations from the Bar.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.
NEW YORK.

	April 10.
Previous Closing Rate	19.65
To-day's Opening Rate	19.58
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	19.45
Difference	—.18
Broach Expectation	372

LIVERPOOL.

	April 10.
Previous Closing Rate	10.26
To-day's Opening Rate	10.56
Difference	plus .24
To-day's Closing Rate	10.42
Difference	plus .16

BOMBAY CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

RESULTS OF C. I. D. INVESTIGATIONS.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

The revelation that fraudulent transactions to the extent of several lakhs of rupees had taken place in the Bombay Customs Drawback Department was made in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

Mr. H. Greenfield, Assistant Customs Collector, Bombay, figures as the complainant in this case. On February 6 last, it appears, the complainant first made the discovery that systematic defalcation had been carried in the Claims Department. The C. I. D. were informed and upon investigation, Bau Ramji, Customs naik, and Shanker Raghunath and Beharilal M. Mishre, two clerks to Customs dalals were arrested. On further investigation five more arrests were made.

ALLEGATIONS.

It is alleged the accused persons presented shipping bills and recovered what is called drawback claims in the names of purely vctitious persons thereby defrauding the Customs Department of large sums of moneys.

When the cases was called for hearing, applications for bail on behalf of the accused were made and the Magistrate accordingly ordered the release of the first accused on a bail of Rs. 2,000 and the second and the third accused. On a bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

The case stands postponed.

GRIEVED BY HIS FATHER'S REBUKE.

PARSI YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

Taking to heart the rebuke of his father, Maneckji Beramji Desai (27) a Parsi young man put an end to his life by taking opium. The deceased lived with his father Beramji Maneckji Desai till the 31st of March last but owing to some disagreement he left his father's house and rented a room in the Tardeo Mansion from the 1st of April. On Monday the Mehta of the building brought Inspector Kent of the Agripada Police Station as he suspected some thing unusual had occurred in the room occupied by the deceased as it was not opened for a couple of days and a horrid smell as of dead rats was emanating from the room.

TIRED OF LIFE.

The door being forced open the deceased was found lying on the cot. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. A search being made in the room some letters were found written in the deceased's handwriting informing the police not to blame anybody as he had taken opium. In a letter addressed to his father, the deceased stated that he had taken opium as he was tired of life.

At an inquest held by the Coroner on Tuesday the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

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7ft. x 5ft x 5ft	8/4/	9/8/

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Price—A phial of 40 pills Rs. 5.
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India As I Knew It. Sir Michael O'Dwyer	12	6
India's Past. A. A. Macdonell	6	14
India Bond or Free. Annie Besant ..	5	10
The Making of Modern India. Nicol Macincol	5	3
The British Connection with India ..	3	12
The Making of India. Yusuf Ali ..	7	4
The Nations of To-day, India—John Buchan	11	4
The Garden of Adonis. Ali Carthill ..	11	4
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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1928.

RE-AFFIRMING THE BOYCOTT

Although in Bengal a tottering Dyarchy somehow continues its shameless existence with occasional hair-breadth escapes, thanks to the selfish and communal narrow-mindedness of certain non-official members of the Legislative Council of that Province, the mass mind has given at the Bengal Provincial Conference at Basirhat a fresh indication of its disgust with the camouflaged self-government foisted upon India and of its determination not to tolerate the latest insult heaped on the country in the form of an All-White Commission. The Basirhat Session reaffirmed the boycott. It advocated the boycott of British cloth and thus gave a true reflex of the mass mind not only of Bengal but of all India.

Mr. Sen Gupta in his presidential address surveyed the three stages of the progress of the political movement in the country, the initial stage of petitions and protests which was followed by the stage in which not only Bengal but India as a whole was awakened to her humiliating position during the Partition agitation and he contrasted this period of restless ebullient nationalism with the one when England found herself in the grip of a world-war and cajoled Indians with soft promises about the grant of freedom. But the moment the war was over, Britain conveniently forgot her promises. In the words of Mr. Sen Gupta "the mask of 1917 fell off and in the short time of two years the British administration appeared in all its naked hypocrisy." India finds to-day that a "settlement" very convenient for the British vested interests is to be "imposed" upon her and she is bluntly told in the filibustering speeches of Lord Birkenhead that Britain will not move an inch in the direction of truly satisfying Indian political demand because that would mean loss of Britain's "hold" on India and her being reduced to "political and commercial insignificance."

To-day the greatest concern of England is how to continue to throw dust in the eyes of the Indian people, how to evolve a still better scheme of camouflaged self-government which will improve further the system of divide and rule and make the third party in the land profit by it. Sir John Simon who extolled in 1922 the courageous step which the British Parliament took in ratifying "a constitution that had been drafted in Ireland by Irishmen for Ireland" and told the House of Commons that "the real element of hope and confidence" in that constitution was that it was not "one which the British Parliament had formulated and offered and conferred upon Ireland", talks an entirely different language when dealing with India. In her case there is no question at all of considering the necessity of a constitution drafted in India by Indians for India. That is, according to British officialdom in India and the united voice of all the three political parties in England which foisted the All-White Commission on India, sheer nonsense. Even the suggestion of the "Pioneer" for a Viceroy's Commission of seven as some salve to the wounded self-respect of India is turned down with contempt. The Allahabad journal bitterly laments in its leading article of Monday that it is in accordance with the "expected attitude" of the "powers-that-be whether in Delhi or in Provincial Governments" that its scheme has not only been pooh-poohed, but that "one distinguished ruler of a province has described it as d—d impertinence." India can have an idea of the measure of supercilious contempt with which Indian political demands are viewed by the vested interests that hold her in subjection, when even a tentative suggestion coming from a source generally favourable to those vested interests has been turned down so ignominiously. Politically-minded Indians can find only an additional justification in this experience of the "Pioneer" of the attitude of complete boycott they have adopted towards the Commission. Self-reliant effort alone can win India her freedom.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SUBURBS.

Mr. R. P. Masani's presidential speech at the Bombay Suburban Local Self-Government Conference was refreshingly plain-spoken on the true state of civic life in Bombay and its suburbs and deserves to be studied by all those who are interested in the development of local self-government on right and healthy lines. Referring to the official view that the Bombay Municipality is a model of its kind and enjoys the greatest measure of local autonomy, he observed that "there was no greater travesty of truth than that." It is not difficult to appreciate Mr. Masani's point of view because the constitution of the Bombay Municipality offends against the first principle of autonomy, local, provincial or national, that the executive must be wholly responsible and subordinate to the Legislature. But the position of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner has always been anomalous. He is appointed not by the Corporation whose servant he is supposed to be but by Government. He has in some respects co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Corporation and, as Mr. Masani pointed out, often acts as the master rather than the servant of the Corporation. Mr. Masani did not exaggerate when he said that even Salsette would not care to have the Bombay system. More helpful is Mr. Masani's view that the Corporation can stand a good deal of retrenchment. Speaking from long experience, he said that the salaries attached to many higher offices were excessive and several of the offices themselves were superfluous. Mr. Masani said: "Thus were appointments multiplied and pretty offices glorified everywhere and public funds wasted. No wonder, funds were not available for the improvements of areas allowed to remain in semi-barbaric condition." Those members of the Corporation who feel that vital departments like sanitation and education are starved on the plea of shortage of funds may well urge a regular retrenchment. They should do so the more readily in view of Mr. Masani's startling revelation that when he was asked to officiate as Municipal Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Clayton he told the latter that he was prepared to do without a deputy and did not wish to have one.

Civic life in the suburbs continues to be as anomalous as it has been for years past. The people in the suburbs, many of whom spend a good part of the day in Bombay, are far more intelligent and enterprising than those in rural areas. But the constitution of suburban local bodies is anything but of a progressive type. Some of the suburbs have their own municipalities, but few by themselves can stand on their own legs. In the graphic language of Mr. Masani, "unless a central authority is constituted, such small municipalities would have to commit suicide for want of funds or would have to be dethroned by Government for failure to come up to expectations." The gravest anomaly is that the functions of the central co-ordinating body are being performed by the Development Department, which, Mr. Masani truly remarks, "is repugnant to the recognised ideals of Local Self-Government." A strong Central Board was one of the reforms recommended by the Local Self-Government Committee four years ago. It is a pity, Mr. Masani says, that the report of the Committee has been "pigeon-holed by Government with various other reports on reforms to provide a meal for white ants." Is it because the Development Department is loath to surrender any of its powers to the proposed suburban Central Board?

REPLIES TO "MOTHER INDIA".

Miss Mayo's "Mother India" has called forth more replies from India and abroad than the book deserved. Replies in book form are necessarily few but even then number is steadily increasing. First in the field, to mention only English publications, was Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's "Father India", which was published in England in November last and has already gone through eleven impressions. Next came "Miss Mayo's Mother India—A Rejoinder" by Mr. K. Natarajan, published early in January of this year by G. A. Natesan and Co. of Madras. Mr. Dhan Gopal Mukerji published in America itself his book "A Son of Mother India Replies". Then followed "Sister India" by "World-Citizen", published last month by Sister India Office of Bombay. The latest rejoinder is the just published "Unhappy India" by Lala Lajpat Rai. The last and Mr. Mukerji's book we shall notice on an early occasion but the first three may be briefly reviewed here. All the three books refute Miss Mayo's lies and calumnies more or less exhaustively. But their methods slightly differ. Mr. Ranga Iyer affects a smart style which makes his book lively reading and may specially catch the Western ear. He might have been more convincing if he had waited longer to collect more facts and figures to support his views and also more testimonies of persons who are recognised authorities on the civilisation of India. One special feature of his book is the numerous quotations from the American Judge Lindsay's views, supported by statistics, about the scandalous social abuses in many American cities and from an authoritative report on the spread of venereal disease in London. The author makes these quotations not out of malice but more to show that it would be as outrageous to base on them sweeping generalisations about the whole of America or England as it is for Miss Mayo to condemn the whole of India on the strength of a few isolated, and in many cases, unproved, abuses.

Mr. Natarajan's book is a reprint of his articles in the "Indian Social Reformer". It is a small book of about a hundred pages and answers that part of "Mother India" which relates to social practices in India. Written in a most judicious spirit, and well-documented, the booklet is a most effective rejoinder to Miss Mayo, all the more convincing because Mr. Natarajan has been for about forty years one of the sternest critics of our social usages. As against the prejudiced views of Abbe Dubois whom Miss Mayo quotes in support of the equally prejudiced views of her own, Mr. Natarajan quotes largely from the testimonies of men like Sir Thomas Munro, who knew India intimately. "Sister India" quotes more such testimonies, and, besides refuting Miss Mayo's views, attempts to give a connected account of the social and political conditions in India. It is a well-informed book and its many authoritative quotations form a valuable feature. Miss Mayo's book is so diabolically wicked that reaction against it in the West will not be long in coming. And rejoinders like the above are bound to help the reaction.

OUR AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP.

NEED FOR CLOSER UNDERSTANDING

(By DR. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR, B.S M.S., Ph.D. (ILLINOIS).

"Prejudiced I am not and never have been, otherwise than in favour of the United States. I have many friends in America. I feel a grateful interest in the country; I hope and believe it will successfully work out a problem of the highest importance to the whole human race."

—CHARLES DICKENS.

No other country occupies a more enviable place among the nations of the world than the United States of America. Her abundant natural resources, her superb agriculture and her prosperous industries make her national existence thoroughly independent. Her singular isolation from the old war-ridden world, with the mighty Pacific on one side and the roaring Atlantic on the other, her close kinship with Canada on the North, as proved by their undisturbed maintaining the 49 degree N. Longitude as the arbitrary boundary between them her influence over the South American countries and her famous Monroe Doctrine which bluntly tells the habitual world intruders and empire-builders to keep their hands off the continent of North and South America, safeguard her from her enemies, if any. She holds more than half the amount of the world's gold and is the creditor of several nations. She has become a first class power since the last war when her earnestly sought entry saved the allies from a severe calamity. Her growing power both in the field of Politics and Commerce is rapidly making her conscious of her potentiality. All these considerations tend to indicate her world leadership in the near future.

WANTED: INDO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

Just about this time when we need to understand America better and find out her secret of success for our betterment, we seem to be busy in raising a steel wall of prejudice against her. The articles on the United States that appear both in the English and the Indian press are usually written with the spirit to ridicule her politics, to expose her social weakness, and to slight her institutions. Whereas, fearing the growing power of America to be a danger to the integrity and prestige of the far flung Empire, the English press seldom misses a chance to dwell upon the American lawlessness and immorality, the Indian press is bitter against her as she has the misfortune to possess a Miss Mayo. Let a proper answer be given to "the Drain Inspector's Report" but let us not be duped into thinking that America is a wicked and good for nothing nation. Like all other great nations she has her own faults but her noble qualities more than balance her dark side. We cannot afford to lose the sympathy and good-will of America especially when India is launched on the struggle for Swaraj.

AMERICAN IDEALISM.

If any quality that distinguishes the United States of America from the rest of the Western nations it is her idealism. She has time and again proved her noble spirit to the world at large. Whenever the European vultures fell tooth and nail on the meaty portions of Asia and Africa, the United States of America either stood aloof or helped the victims indirectly. By refusing to participate in the European plot to swallow China she has saved that harmless country from despicable slavery. The fourteen points of President Wilson which gave Germany hope and made her sign an early armistice shall ever be regarded as a mark of high American idealism. The fact that the allied war lords tricked Wilson into signing the treaty of Verseilles and thereby managed to maintain their mastery over the weak and conquered nations is considered to be more of a personal weakness of the otherwise great president rather than that of his country. Subsequently America somewhat atoned for this sin by refusing to accept responsibility for any mandates, for she considered them to be nothing less than a political theft of the land and liberty of weak people.

(Continued on page 9.)

AFTER-MATH OF UNIVERSITY BILL.

PECULIAR PLEAS OF CONSTITUTION-MAKERS.

(By S. K. VAIDYA).

Mr. Chikodi, B.A.,M.L.C., from Belgaum, made a contribution to the Press on 31st March 1928, explaining why and how he voted for the visitorial clause. The day happened to be, whether by accident or by design, that on which the Senate's special requisition meeting was to be held in the evening, to consider Mr. Kane's resolution for the deletion of that clause. The letter was mainly an apologia and an attempt at explaining away his action in accepting that clause in spite of his opposition to it at an earlier stage; and had it not been for an insinuation he made therein, I would not have bothered to notice it. But, by his indulgence in that sort of luxury, he has compelled me to join issue with him.

In the course of his letter he said:—"and if I have supported the amended clause 5 of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, I did so because I felt convinced, that the opposition to it was not genuine, but was based upon personal considerations."

He made a bare and bald statement that he was convinced that the opposition to the clause was not genuine, but he did not take the trouble to adduce any argument or proof in support of that statement. May we not, therefore, justifiably ask him as to what it was that convinced him that the agitation against the visitorial-power-clause was not genuine? He admits that the clause is bad and even to-day he says he does not like it, and yet he considers it dignified to come forward and say that in spite of all his previous convictions to the contrary, he not only withdrew his opposition to the clause but he accepted that very clause, even though it was objectionable "because he was convinced that the opposition to it was not genuine, but was based on personal considerations." It is really surprising, how Mr. Chikodi, the B.A., looses sight of his own convictions and even his own self. I ask, "What had the genuineness or otherwise of outside opposition to the clause, to do with his own mental clarity, his own previous convictions in that regard, and to the claims of his conscience? And with what grace can he now assert without a tittle of evidence or even plausible argument that the opposition to it was not genuine? I say, by what right can he make such an insinuation against those who opposed the R.L.A.'s amendment, as well as the whole clause without making the same charge against himself? He wants to pose as an honest man who has done his duty and he wants the public to appreciate his work. But, does he take the public to be so gullible or so credulous as not to assess his somersault at its bare face-value? I ask, does he really and seriously wish to suggest that all those people, who opposed that clause, I mean men like Kane, Wadia, Marzban, Nariman, Swaminarayan, the 100 and more Graduate voters, who thought like Vaidya and fought against that visitorial clause, were all actuated by personal consideration?

UNFAIR ATTACKS.

I ask Mr. Chikodi, is it not a bit risky for men like him and his friends, to advance that precious argument, when they themselves were considering the whole question of the University Bill and the Visitorial Clause, from the one and only angle of the position of the Education Minister? If that be the insinuation, and from such quarters, then I must say that it is a very unfair way of attacking one's opponents. Again I ask with that grace can he arrogate to himself honesty of purpose and of convictions while he is attributing petty motives to others? Is it really necessary to tell the Hon. M.L.C., that mud-slinging and insinuations can be indulged in by all? But I for my part would much rather not use that weapon; if I were to do so, I might suggest that his particular contribution to the Press just when the Senate was due to meet, was deli

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Practical Anti-War Propaganda.

So convinced are a number of people in Germany of the horrors of war and its disastrous effects on civilization that a movement called the "Welt Jugendliga"—The League of World's Youth—is gathering rapid strength under the active propaganda these pacifists are carrying on. Our Berlin correspondent sends us literature concerning this movement, which shows how by means of leaflets very direct and stirring appeals are made to the youth of Germany to declare themselves against war and militarism. "To the young generation in Germany—," so runs one appeal, "Thou wilt be the victim of the next war, if thou dost not understand to-day, that organised resistance is necessary to prevent war." The appeal tells German youths further "There is no political party in Germany to-day which is seriously active in combating militarism. Even the Parties of the Left agree that the State should possess an army..... Your duty, therefore, is to ally yourselves with youth all over the world and form an international front against War." The movement has met with great success both in France and Germany.

Separation of Sind.

The Hindu Mahasabha has passed a resolution against the separation of Sind on three grounds, that the motive behind the idea of separation is communal, that the redistribution of any province without the consent of the two major communities in the province is likely to increase communal conflict, and that the separation of Sind is a costly proposition. As regards the first ground, we would urge that it is wisest to judge the proposition on its merits irrespective of the motive behind it. The second ground is a little question-begging; it is as much as to say: "We do not approve of the proposition as we do not like it." So far as the financial aspects of the question are concerned, the All-Parties' Conference has appointed a special Committee to inquire into those aspects, and the Hindu Sabha is adequately represented on the Committee. We wish, in fairness to the Committee, that the Sabha had not prejudged the issue and thereby acted against the advice of the veteran Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya than whom the Hindu community possesses no stronger champion. It is no little encouraging that the Hindu Congressmen of the Central Provinces have lost no time in expressing their emphatic dissent from this decision.

Humbug.

The "Times of India" in its criticism of Mr. K. M. Munshi's presidential address at the Third Educational Service Conference recently held at Ahmedabad, sapiently observes that "education costs money" and asks "will the people pay the full amount that is required?" It answers its own question pointing out "they will not" and proceeds to blame them for not doing it. "It is sheer nonsense," the "Times of India" declares, "to place the blame on the shoulders of Government." This is the sort of humbug resorted to by the Anglo-Indian Press to vindicate the Government's unwillingness in this country to shoulder the burden of free and compulsory education, which in the majority of European countries and in America is considered to be a first charge on public revenues. To tell the people of India, already taxed to their utmost capacity and with the huge load of military expenditure hanging like a millstone round their necks, that they must pay more if they want education is a cruel mockery of their appeal to enjoy this primary right.

The Late Mr. Sorabji Bharucha.

A very useful and brilliant career has been prematurely cut short by the sudden death of Mr. Sorabji Framji Bharucha. Mr. Bharucha was an architect of great distinction. But, unlike many professional men, he did not consider his duty done merely by carrying on his profession without making every possible effort to raise the status of that profession. To him his profession was a mission and, as President of the Bombay Architectural Association, he waged almost single-handed a vigorous fight for the recognition of the just claims of the Indian architect and architecture. We have no doubt his brethren in profession will keep his memory alive by continuing that fight until the cause triumphs. The loss sustained by Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha and his family is irreparable, but they have the consolation of feeling that it is shared by the citizens of Bombay.

Welcome Activity.

All lovers of Marathi literature will welcome the growing interest taken not only by the prominent Marathi authors of the day but by the large mass of Marathi-reading public in the activities of the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan. This body which should be able to function as a powerful force for the improvement and encouragement of Marathi literature has had a very successful session at Gwalior. Both Mr. C. V. Vaidya, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Aney, the President, made practical suggestions for the institution of historical research and for the provision of an academy of Marathi literature to co-ordinate the efforts of various Marathi literary societies. Sardar Angre's draft scheme for the establishment of such an academy was tentatively adopted by the Gwalior Conference. There is, indeed, great need for such an authoritative body which will do for the Marathi language what the French academy does for the language of France.

"INJUDICIOUS AND ILL-TIMED"

HINDU MAHA SABHA'S DECISIONS

COMMUNAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS

C. P. CONGRESSMEN'S STATEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, April 10.

The following statement has been issued by the Hindusthani C. P. Congressmen to the press.—

The eleventh session of All-India Hindu Mahasabha held in our province at Jubbulpore has just concluded its deliberations. Coming as it did immediately after the sittings of the All-Parties Conference and the departure of the Simon Commission from India, the people had naturally expected it to give a lead to the country on the communal and political questions agitating it at present. We are sorry to have to say that instead of strengthening the hands of those who are trying their level best to place the Hindu Muslim relations on a permanent footing of good-will and mutual toleration and to present united front to the enemies of India's freedom, the Mahasabha has adopted an attitude which is oo say the least, injudicious and illtimed. As we have been, and still are, in agreement with some of its activities, especially those relating to social and religious work we did all in our power to make the present session a success.

But, lest the position of the Congressmen in Hindusthani C.P. be misunderstood outside the province, we deem it our duty to state in unmistakable terms that we continue to stand by the Madras Congress Resolution concerning the settlement of communal problems and are fully confident that the people of the province are as loyal to the Congress as ever. We have been authoritatively informed that the total number of delegates attending the Mahasabha was less than 400 and out of these little less than 200 were from our Province. Further it gives us great pleasure to note that our views are in almost complete agreement with the stand taken in the Mahasabha by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya the original founder of the Hindusabha and an ideal Hindu of our times. We fervently hope that the efforts of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr Mohmedalli Jinnah and other leaders made at Delhi will not go in vain, and the coming Bombay meeting of the All-Parties Conference will be guided by statesmen who appreciate the gravity of the existing situation and possess quiet determination to play their part nobly.

Signatories:—Keshavram, Chandra, Kharolekar, Seth Govinddass, Member Council of State, Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Dwarkaprasad Mishra M.L.A., Durgashanker Mehta, M.L.C., Vishvanath Damodar Salperkar M.L.C., Deepchand, M.L.C., and Lakshmansingh and Siddhanath Madhava Agarkar secretaries provincial congress committee.

IBN SAUD-CLAYTON POURPARLERS

SIR GILBERT LEAVES FOR JEDDAH

LONDON, April 10.

Rugby.—A reply has now been received from Ibn Saud, King of Nejd. with regard to the British Government's proposal that Sir Gilbert Clayton should meet him at Jeddah to discuss various matters requiring consideration to ensure maintenance of good relations. Sir Gilbert Clayton will leave London for Jeddah immediately and will arrive there about the end of April.—B. O. W.

TREGEDY ON LAKE COMO

MOTOR-BOAT CAPSIZES FOLLOWING SUDDEN PANIC

TEN EXCURSIONISTS DROWNED.

LONDON, April 9.

Como.—A motorboat proceeding on an excursion on lake Como with twenty passengers lost her rudder. Two women seized with panic jumped into the water and following this panic spread. Several persons leaned overboard in an effort to full out the women when the boat heeled, shipped water and capsized. Ten persons were drowned.—Reuter.

HELPING A NOBLE CAUSE

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF SEVA DAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 10.

Mr. Pendharkar, proprietor of the Lalita Kala Darsha Dramatic Company, gave the Hindustani Seva Dal a benefit performance of Sikka Katyar on the 8th instant at the Mallikarjun Theatre, Hubli. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,300. On behalf of the Seva Dal an address was presented to Mr. Pendharkar and Mr. Srinivasrao Kowjalgi, President of the Karnatic Provincial Congress Committee, thanked Mr. Pendharkar for this help. The Dramatic Company proceeds on the 11th instant to Belgaum where another performance is promised to the Dal.

MAHARAJA GAEKWAR

TO SAIL FOR EUROPE FOR BENEFIT OF HEALTH

BARODA, April 8.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani Gaekwar will sail per s. s. "Razmak' on the 14th April, 1928, to Europe for the benefit of their health. Dr. Chandrachud, the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, and Mr. Vallabhdas Modi will accompany His Highness as physician and secretary respectively. Major Gaekwar, A.D.C. will accompany Her Highness the Maharani Saheb as her A.D.C. Princess Shakuntala Raje, the eldest daughter-in-law of their Highnesses, is also going with them this time. His Highness is expected to return to India next cold weather.

H. H. the Maharajah is leaving this evening, Wednesday, the 11th instant, to Bombay with the Maharani. All officers including Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Dewan Saheb are leaving to Bombay to give their Highnesses hearty send-off.

POST-WAR BRITISH DESTROYERS

SPECIAL CRUISE TO S. AMERICA

LONDON, April 10.

Rugby.—The Destroyers "Ambuscade" and 'Amazon" are to leave Portsmouth today on a four months' special cruise to the coasts of South America. These destroyers are the first to be built since the war and were laid down under 1924 programme. It is anticipated that the voyage now being made will provide much valuable information as to the comparative performances of two vessels which, although each has a speed of thirty seven knots and carries same armament, are slightly different in size and construction. "Ambuscade" is smaller and lighter than her companion vessel. The cruise will also afford useful information regarding the merits of the various improvements made in their designs as compared with those of last previous destroyers laid down during the war. This is probably the first time that British torpedo boat destroyers have been to South America ports on such a cruise.—B. O. W.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

NEXT PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR A EUROPEAN

MORADABAD, April 10.

Maulvi Muhammed Yakub asked for his views on the Rahimtoolah Committee's Report on the Aligarh University favoured the appointment of some well-known European as the next Pro-Vice-Chancellor for 3 years and said he had already sent in a resolution to this effect for the Special Meeting of the University Court on the 15th instant. He hoped that reforms would also be introduced in Darul-Ullum Deoband, a renowned centre of Arabic learning.—A. P.

BAN ON EXTREMIST POLITICS

SUPPRESSION OF PROLETARIAN PARTY

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM AT WORK

LONDON, April 10.

Tokio.—The Government has ordered the dissolution of the Ronoto (extremist proletarian party) and two other extremist political organisations on the ground that their existance is a menace to security and order. The dissolution of Ronoto will not affect the two members of the Party elected to the Diet at the recent elections.—Reuter.

CHIEF OF SOVIET POLICE ON TRIAL.

CHARGE OF INFLICTING TORTURES ON PRISONERS

LONDON, April 9.

Riga.—The Supreme Court of Soviet Russia has begun the trial of Nekhorovshev, Chief of the Police of the town of Ghuguvev in the Government of Kharkov, his deputy and others on a charge of inflicting terrible tortures on prisoners who are alleged to have been half-strangled, their hair torn out etc. Apparently all inhabitants of the town were terrorised.—Reuter.

LADY BAILEY'S MACHINE CRASHES

HER FLIGHT OVER AFRICA

LONDON, April 10.

Capetown.—Lady Bailey has sent a message to her husband that she crashed while landing at Tabora. She was not hurt, but the machine was badly damaged.—Reuter.

SIR. ALAN COBHAM REACHES BANANA CREEK.

INSPECTS POSSIBLE AERODROME SITES

LONDON, April 9.

Sir Alan Cobham who is making an aerial survey of Africa landed on Sunday at Banana Creek at the mouth of the River Congo after a flight of five hundred miles up the West Coast from Lobito Bay. At Lobito, he inspected possible aerodrome sites in view of the advantages which speedy aerial communication would confer upon Rhodesia.

Easter holidays have been favoured here with brilliant weather which has stimulated the usual exodus from London to the coast and the country.—B. O. W.

COSTES AND LEBRIX ARRIVE AT HANOI

LONDON, April 9.

Hanoi.—Costes and Lebrix arrived here from Tokyo six hours late as they landed near the Tonkin frontier to refuel fearing that they had insufficient petrol to reach here. They leave for Calcutta to-morrow. —Reuter.

SENSATIONAL OPIUM FIND

DRUG HIDDEN IN ROYAL SALOON

PRINCESS MARY'S JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM

LONDON, April 10.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a report from its Jaffa correspondent that considerable quantity of opium was found in a train by which Princess Mary was to travel from Cairo to Jerusalem on Wednesday. The drug was hidden in lockers in a royal saloon. While the search was proceeding, a number of native attendants absconded.—Reuter's Special.

FAMINE IN JUBBULPORE.

DEMAND FOR RELIEF MEASURES

JUBBULPORE, April 10.

A Conference of prominent landlords, tenants and members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council from Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad divisions, met here under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar to discuss the situation caused by the failure of crops in the divisions, due to unseasonal rains, catepillars, etc. Seth Jamnadas, the convener of the Conference, and other speakers described the deplorable conditions prevailing in various districts of the divisions, and expressed the opinion that only the total remission of land revenue and rent would afford some relief to agriculturists, and that the suspension of the collection of such dues would only increase their indebtedness. A resolution was unanimously passed, praying the Government to remit land revenue and rent in the affected areas for the current year, advance liberal taccavi loans in good time at a low rate of interest, start relief work, and arrange for the supply of seeds for the next sowing season.—A. P.

MOTORING FROM PEKING TO LONDON

LONDON, April 10.

Constantinople.—Major and Mrs. McCallum, who are motoring from Peking to London, accompanied by two mechanics, have arrived in Europe. They came by a ferryboat here from Mudania. They had exciting moments crossing the Taurus mountains where roads are very narrow and there have been many landslips.—Reuter's Special.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

LONDON, April 10.

New York.—Corporal Izzy Schwarty, who is recognised by the New York State boxing authorities as Fly Weight Champion of the World decisively defeated Routire Darte, Chilean flyweight in gfteen round title bout, on points.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH AIRMEN AT DUM DUM

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The French airmen, Costes and Lebrix, arrived at Dum Dum aerodrome at 6/30 this evening from Hanoi.

The airmen will leave for Karachi at 11 o'clock to-night halting 'en route' at Lahore or Jodhpur for the purpose of refuelling.

The airmen intend to proceed to Aleppo on a non-stop flight from Karachi.—A. P.

THEIR STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE

BARDOLI AGOG WITH ENTHUSIASM

AGRICULTURISTS' FIRM DETERMINATION

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, April 10.

Those of the agriculturists and Banias of the taluka who have been fortunate to receive the honour of forfeiture notices from the Government are awaiting on Saturday, the 14th instant with keen and increasing interest while the rest of their companions appreciate the wonderful spirit of determination and suffering displayed by them in the struggle. Visitors and workers are pouring in from all corners of Gujarat and Kathiawad, and the post-bag for Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel always brings a number of letters expressing sympathy with the cause of the peasants and wishing them a glorious success in the Satyagraha struggle.

HELP FROM BOMBAY.

Workers from Borsad Taluka have arrived here to help Sjt. Gopaldas Desai, the leader from the Kaira District, who has been moving in the villages of Bardoli with Mrs. Desai since the inauguration of the Satyagraha. They have brought with them a motor-car also in order to make it convenient for the leaders to move from one village to another quickly. Through the efforts of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, a gentleman from Bombay has sent to the Satyagraha Committee a donation of Rs. 1,000 and a motor car for the use of the Satyagrahis.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

The Ville Parle Mitra Mandal of Ville Parle, Bombay, has sent a copy of the two resolutions condemning the irresponsible manner in which the Government have increased the revenue assessment in the Bardoli Taluka and congratulating the brave peasants of Bardoli on their resorting to Satyagraha as a protest against the wrong done to them.

The Anand Taluka Development Association of Anand, Kaira District, has also passed a resolution at its meeting held last week in which it sympathises with the peasants of the Bardoli Taluka and wishes them an unqualified success in their struggle for justice.

MAINTAIN THE BOYCOTT

C. P. GOVERNOR'S MANOEUVRES

NEED FOR VIGILANT WATCH

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS

NAGPUR, April 10.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Congress Committee, Nagpur, and its energetic Secretary, Mr. Poonamchand Ranka, have organized the national week. Meetings are being held daily in different parts of the city. Khadi worth Rs. 100 is hawked daily in the streets. On the 6th instant a public meeting was held in the Town Hall. Dr. Khare, President, Dr. Paranjpe and Mr. Ruiker, pleader, exhorted the people to boycott British goods and cloth. Mr. Ruiker requested the audience to remember Lokamanya's advice that "the British Empire's difficulty is India's opportunity" and refuse to help it in any future imperialist war and to maintain the boycott of the Simon Commission in its strict rigour.

On the 7th instant another meeting was held in Itwari, Dr. Khare presiding. Dr. Cholker Paranjpe exhorted the audience to enrol themselves as members of the Congress and observe the vow of Swadeshi and to wear Khadi. Mr. Dhavle, pleader, laid stress upon organising the workers and peasants to carry the message of the national struggle to the masses. Mr. Ruiker warned the people to watch that the boycott of the Simon Commission is strictly maintained in the local Council and by the Minister.

Ugly rumours are afloat that Sir Montague Butler is trying hard to break the boycott in C. P. The people have, therefore, to keep a strict watch in the happenings in the local Council.

On the 8th instant a large Khadi procession was taken out through the streets led by Dr. Khare and Mr. Poonamchand Ranka. A spinning competition was organized on the 9th and prizes distributed in the evening to the successful spinners. A protest meeting against Mr. Avari's alleged ill-treatment in jail was addressed by Messrs. Ruiker, Poonamchand, Ghatawai and Dharmadhikari.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS AT LAHORE.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES AT PUBLIC MEETING

LAHORE, April 10.

At a public meeting held last night in connection with the national week celebrations, Lahore again witnessed a bonfire of foreign clothes though on a small scale, after many years.—A. P.

TURKEY'S BOLD DECISION

CHURCH SEPARATED FROM STATE

LONDON, April 10.

Constantinople.—The National Assembly has adopted unanimously the Bill separating the Church from the State.—Reuter

(A Reuter message dated 6th instant stated that the Bill referred to above had the unanimous approval of the People's Party and that the result of the modification in the existing Statute would be that Islam would no longer be a state religion.)

DEWAR INTERVIEWS COLLARD BEFORE DEPARTURE

NO PERSONAL MALICE BETWEEN US."

LONDON, April 9.

Interviewed on board the P. and O. liner Ranpura with regard to his visit to Rear-Admiral Collard before his departure from Gibraltar Capt. Dewar said. "I did it because I regret personal attacks on Rear-Admiral Collard as there never has been personal malice between us. I consider that he has suffered heavily enough already".—Reuter's Special.

ALL-INDIA MARATHI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

DELEGATES ENTERTAINED

(From A Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, April 10.

The delegates of the All-India Marathi Sahitya Sammelan which concluded its session yesterday evening were kept fully occupied to-day with sight-seeing and other entertainments. After a group photograph was taken the delegates were taken to the parade grounds where they reviewed with great interest the march past of the artillery, the cavalry and the infantry in three groups. The guests were then taken to the various places of interest and in and about the capital. A sumptous feast was arranged in Kampoo Kothi at noon and in the evening the members of the Gwalior Council and Officers of the Government Secretariat were at home to the delegates at Jaivilhar palace.

ASSEMBLY PROROGUED

NEW DELHI, April 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General has prorogued the session of the Indian Legislature.—A. P.

DUCHESS OF GRAFTON DEAD

LONDON, April 9.

Death has occurred in her ninetyfifth year of Dowager Duchess of Grafton aunt of Earl of Balfour.—Reuter's Special.

SEVERE STORM IN ATLANTIC.

HUGE WAVE WRECKS SHIP'S SEARCH-LIGHT.

"LEVIATHAN" SUSTAINS ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

LONDON, April 9.

New York.—Wireless messages from the incoming liners report a severe storm in the Atlantic. Officers of the Leviathan which docked here to-day state that enormous damage was caused on Thursday night when a huge wave wrecked the searchlight on the foremast eighty-five feet above the water-line, smashed four lifeboats and drenched a score of third class passengers by breaking the ventilator down which water poured in torrents. Quantities of crockery were broken and many fittings were damaged. —Reuter's Special.

REVIVAL OF "NEW INDIA"

CANGRATULATORY MESSAGES

MADRAS, April 10.

The first number of the revived "New India" publishes several messages of welcome including those from Dr. Ansari, the President of the Congress, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Chintamani, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and Mr. Satchidananda Sinha. Gandhiji in his message wishes "New India" many years of useful service.—A. P.

AFGHAN ROYALTIES IN BERLIN

AMANULLAH TO CONSULT GERMAN THROAT SPECIALIST

LONDON, April 10.

Berlin.—The King, and Queen of Afghanistan have arrived on a private visit and are staying at the Afghan Legation. The King is to consult a German throat specialist.—Reuter.

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM

INQUIRY BY TARIFF BOARD

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PROCEDURE

BOMBAY. April 10

The following press communique has been issued by the Secretary to the Tariff Board.—

The Government of India in their Resolution No. 141-T (30) dated March 26, 1928, have referred to the Tariff Board for summary investigation the applications for protection received from certain companies engaged in the production of petroleum in India. The Report of the Board has to reach the Government of India not later than the 1st of July 1928. The terms of reference limit the enquiry to the following points:—

(1) To determine what price for kerosene should be taken to be equivalent to world parity at Indian ports, and the extent to which current prices in India are below that level.

(2) To report whether it is in the national interest that protection against the dumping of imported kerosene should be given, and if so in what form and for what period, and

(3) To report whether it is likely that the price war will extend to petrol, what the consequences to the Indian producers are likely to be if it does, and in that case what measures the Board would recommend.

PROCEDURE UNDECIDED.

Until the detailed representations called for by the Board are received, the Board will not be able to decide upon the procedure it will adopt or to lay down the directions in which the information furnished may require to be supplemented. In the meanwhile the Board issues the following instructions for the guidance of all Oil Companies interested in the enquiry whether as applicants or as opponents, and of those sections of the general public such as consumers and others who wish to submit their views for the consideration of the Board:—

(1) The Board will close its office in Bombay on Thursday, the 12th April, and re-open it on the 20th April in Rangoon, in the Legislative Council building.

(2) Unless otherwise notified, formal proceedings will be opened in public in Rangoon at 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 24th April at which the procedure and scope of the enquiry will be more fully explained. Applicants as well as opponents are requested to attend and to be ready for a preliminary examination of their case on that day and on such subsequent days as may be necessary.

PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS.

(3) According to the normal procedure of the Board, as far as possible all the proceedings of the Board will be conducted in public, unless a reasonable case which will be considered on its merits, is made out for holding them in camera.

(4) The co-operation of any oil Company which, without being a formal applicant, is interested in the results of the enquiry and can assist the Board with relevant information, will be welcomed.

(5) The effect of the price war on the financial position of the Indian producer is, 'inter alia', one of the points to be investigated. That effect cannot be correctly measured without ascertaining (a) in the first instance whether the market price represents a fair selling price to the Indian producer that is, a price which after covering all works costs leaves him a reasonable margin for overhead charges and profit, and (b) whether if the price is inadequate, the financial resources of the industry are such as to enable it to supply the deficiency without permanent injury to the industry.

"SUBMIT FULL INFORMATION".

For this purpose the Board would ordinarily undertake a detailed examination of the costs and financial resources. This however is not possible within the time at the disposal of the Board and in view of this the Board would request all the parties, in their own interests, to submit full information of their costs and their financial resources to the Board at the earliest possible date before the formal opening of the enquiry, and in any case not later than the 20th of April, 1928. The costs and information so furnished will be treated as confidential, and will not be published unless parties have previously agreed to their publication. In addition it is desirable that the companies should supply full information regarding the course of prices of kerosene and petrol in India, both at the ports and in other markets served by the companies, during the last 20 years. The prices of imported kerosene and petrol f.o.b. gulf ports should also be stated.

DIRECTION TO OTHER INTERESTS

(6) After the conclusion of the preliminary examination which the Board hopes will be not later than the 28th April the Board will adjourn in order to consider what further materials are required from the parties at a fuller and more detailed examination subsequently. For this purpose the Board will resume its sittings at Maymyo about the second week in May. The dates by which the further materials, if any, should be furnished and the days on which representatives of the oil companies will be examined, will be notified later.

(7) Parties other than the oil companies should send in their written representation so as to reach the Board not later than the 24th of April. The Board does not propose to examine them orally. But if intimation of their desire to be so examined is given to the Board in their written representation, the Board will endeavour to give them an opportunity to appear at Maymyo for the purpose.

(8). No oral evidence will be taken after the 19th of May, but the Board hopes that the oil companies will arrange to supply without delay any information the Board may require between the termination of the public sittings and the submission of the report.—A. P.

MILITARY REVOLT AT CARACAS.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED FOR REFUSING TO REBEL.

MARCH TO AMMUNITION STORE ENDS IN DEFEAT.

LONDON, April 9.

Caracas.—A military revolt broke out but was quickly suppressed. The mutineers killed two officers who refused to rebel and marched to the ammunition stores in the San Carlos barracks but received a rifle fire. Several were killed and wounded and the rest were taken prisoners.—Reuter.

POONA SUBURBAN MINICIPALITY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

POONA, April 10

The Poona Suburban Municipality met to-day and re-elected Mr. Nawabshah Rookshah Yarjung as President for the next three years, Dr. Dagama was elected vice-President. This was preceded by a heated debate on the proposals, and to fix the President's term at one year and the other at three. The latter motion was passed and those sponsoring the other proposal left the Council in a body.—A. P.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO KIDNAPPING SCARE.

UNKNOWN PERSONS BEATEN TO DEATH.

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

Yet another man is reported to have fallen a victim to the kidnapping scare. It is reported that an unknown person was sitting last evening near Bordi Mill when a cry was raised that he was a kidnapper of little children, and that a crowd assembled and beat him to death. The police have arrested a pathan in this connection.—A. P.

ADULT FRANCHISE LEAGUE FORMED AT POONA

POONA, April 10.

With a view to advocate adult franchise for elections to all Legislative and local bodies, from Panchayats to the Legislative Assembly, and support efforts for the extension of the franchise, an Adult Franchise League has been formed. with Mr. R. G. Pradhan as President and Messrs. Jinwalla, Bole, Thengdi and Lalit as members.—A. P.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT IN SIMPLEX MILL STRIKE

WEAVERS RESUME WORK AND SPINNERS DOWN TOOLS

The strike of the Simplex Mill on Tuesday had an interesting development. About 400 weavers resumed work and the mill was started. To all intents and purposes the mill appeared to be working normally when all on a sudden about 150 spinners downed tools and demanded wages for the days the mill was closed on account of the strike of the weavers stating that it was not for their fault that the mill was closed. The mill management declined to accede to this request and the spinners left the mill premises.

Both the Textile and the Kasturchand Mills also remained closed. The Dyeing Department of the Kasturchand Mill only worked on Tuesday with about 150 men.

SWIMMING THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTER

MISS GLEITZE'S SUCCESS

LONDON, April 9.

Miss Mercedes Gleitze, a London typist who claims to have swum the Straits of Gibraltar was interviewed in Paris to-day on her way home to London. She produced an affidavit signed by Don Francesco Bueno, Military Governor of Tarifa who was one of the seventy people from Tarifa who accompanied her in tugs on her swim. This document duly testifies that Miss Gleitze swam across the Straits unassisted. Gleitze said it was her sixth attempt to swim the Strait that succeeded. She made three attempts from the Tangier side and three from Tarifa. Swimming the Straits was quite different from swimming the English Channel. The water was much warmer and she did not suffer from cold although her fingers were paralysed after about six hours in the water. After about one and a half hours' swimming, the current became so strong that she was almost on the point of giving up but the pilot encouraged her to go on and shortly afterwards the current changed and helped her. The distance across is nine miles but she calculates she swam about twenty-two miles in all.—B. O. W.

MISS GLEITZE ARRIVES IN LOND N

CHEERED BY LARGE CROWDS

LONDON, April 9.

Miss Gleitze arrived in London to-day and was cheered by a large crowd. She declared that the fact that there was no English witness of her swim across the Straits of Gibraltar only increased the validity of the swim because the Spaniards would on no account have given honour of achievement to Britain if there had been the slightest doubt in that regard. —Reuter.

BARDOLI'S FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

CALL TO BOMBAY M. L. C.'S.

The following letter has been addressed by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai to the members of the Legislative Council from Gujerat:—

"It is desirable that we members from Gujerat, should meet to discuss the Bardoli affair and the steps we, as members of this Council, should take to help the agriculturists of that taluka in their fight for justice. I propose therefore that we should meet at Bardoli Swaraj Ashram on the 11th instant at 2 p.m. I hope you will make it a point of attending the meeting. I am giving you this trouble because it is absolutely necessary that a joint action by the members of Gujerat should be taken in the matter."

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT MADRAS.

BATHERS CARRIED AWAY BY STRONG CURRENT,

MADRAS, April 10.

News of a pathetic drowning tragedy in which two persons lost their lives on Easter Sunday in the Ennore backwaters, reaches Madras. The victims were Burton Young, an Anglo-Indian, and Radford, both employed as Government telegraphists. They, with a number of their friends, proceeded to Ennore on Sunday afternoon on a picnic. While bathing they were carried away by a strong current. Search all night proved fruitless, but late on Monday morning Burton's body was washed ashore, while that of Radford was discovered towards nightfall. The dead bodies were brought to Madras in a lorry.—A. P.

SUIT AGAINST LAHORE DISTRICT BOARD.

TROUBLE OVER LEVY OF HASIYAT TAX.

LAHORE, April 10.

Certain members of the staff of the Hindu School, Sialkot, have instituted a suit against the District Board, praying for a declaration that the hasiyat tax, which has been held to be a tax on incomes by the High Court, is illegal, that the Punjab Legislative Council has no power to pass a validating act relating to the tax, that despite previous sanction and subsequent assent by the Governor-General, the Punjab District Board Validating Act is illegal and "ultra vires", and praying for an injunction forbidding the District Board from realising the tax from the plaintiffs.—A. P.

CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

A PEOPLE'S BANK FOR BOMBAY

The need for a People's Co-operative Bank in the City of Bombay has long been felt especially by a class of people to whom the joint stock banks do not extend their services. The commercial banks do not favour small advances to petty traders, artisans, clerks, and other persons of moderate means even against Government paper, life policies of first class Indian insurance companies, etc., and discount bills of known parties. Though co-operative credit societies exist in large numbers in the City, most of them are employees' and communal societies whose benefits are not enjoyed by artisans and others who are debarred from joining such institutions. People's banks are cosmopolitan in character and are not merely societies which advance loans and encourage the habit of thrift among their members. They undertake nearly all the services usually afforded to clients by the joint stock banks, including granting of cash credits and overdrafts on the security of Government paper, life policies, and other gilt-edged securities, discounting bills, and making advances against raw products and merchandise. In the mofussil, especially in the cities of Surat, Hubli and Belgaum, people's banks have been doing yeoman's service to persons of modest means by providing these facilities to them and inculcating the habit of banking among their clients. The need for such a bank was keenly felt in Bombay and as the demands of the members for enlarged loans and more banking facilities grew larger every year, it was resolved to convert the Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., into a full-fledged People's Bank and to raise its authorised share capital from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. 700 of these shares are held by the members of the Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Society.

Some of the objects of the Bank may be summarised as follows:—To strengthen the economic position of members and to encourage the development of small industries for their benefit and to promote their intellectual and moral welfare; to encourage the habit of thrift and co-operation among members and to create funds to be lent out to members at interest and to make advances to members on the security of gilt-edged paper, and life policies, on first mortgage of immoveable property, and such other securities as the Board may deem proper; to discount bills and to deal in stocks, shares, Government paper and other securities and to purchase and sell Government, paper, shares, etc., on account of members. To help members carrying on inland trade by granting financial assistance and arranging for purchase and sale of bills of exchange. The Bank may also discount for members demand drafts or hundies and may also sell drafts and undertake to sell on commission manufactured goods on behalf of members.

Loans will be granted to members only at the discretion of the Board, for sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 on the personal security of the member borrowing and that of two or more sureties who must be members of the Bank. But if the Bank has surplus funds, the Directors may advance loans upto Rs. 10,000 against the security of Government paper, trustee securities, shares and fixed deposit receipts of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and such other securities as the Baord may deem proper. Advances may also be made against raw commodities and manufactured goods kept in Bank's custody to the extent of 70 p.c. of the market value of the goods. Current, savings bank, and fixed deposits accounts will be opened for members and non-members and interest allowed on such accounts at rates to be fixed by the Board. Under the Co-operative Societies' Act, the accounts of the Banks will be annually audited by a Government Auditor. Membership of the Bank is open only to the residents of the City of Bombay and its suburbs. Copies of the prospectus may be had at the registered office of the Bank, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Directors of the Bank are Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Chairman); Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta, Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., (Vice-Chairman); Rao Saheb Chunilal Gulabdas Munim, Agent, Universal Pictures Corporation of India, and President, Cinema and Theatres Trades Association; Mr. Ranchhoddas Vrijbhukhandas Mehta, of Messrs Narandas Rajaram and Co., Mr. Keshavprasad Chhotalai Desai, Manager, Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., and Jt Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Mr. Shiavax Byramji Cardmaster, Manager, Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Mr. Madanlal Hardevram Vakil, Director, Kapilram, Ltd., Agents, Okha Salt Works, Ltd., and Mr. Mukund Gopal Vagal, Hon. Secretary.

MYSTERIOUS BULLET WOUND

TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE OF LEAGUE REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

LONDON, April 9.

Constantinople.—M. Schlemmer, representative of the League of Nations and Director of the Local Branch of the International Labour Office has been removed to hospital suffering from a bullet wound. It is not known how the wound was inflicted. The bullet has been extracted. The patient is said to be out of danger. Police are enquiring into the affair.—Reuter.

LEPROSY PROBLEM IN SHOLAPUR

REPORT READ AT OPENING OF FREE CENTRE

Hony. Secretary Leprosy Relief Committee, Sholapur read the following report at the opening of a free centre by Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S.:—

His Excellency Lord Reading, the late Viceroy of India, issued his historic appeal for funds on behalf of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, India Council, in January 1925. A Central Committee was formed at Delhi with Branches at Bombay and other Provincial headquarters.

When the work of collections was over the old committee was dissolved and a small permanent committee was appointed. We represented the necessity for having a free outpatient centre in Sholapur to the Provincial Committee which sanctioned the opening of a free treatment centre and agreed to finance it. It was decided to erect the new building on the Civil Hospital compound and Lt.-Col. Kamat was requested to approach the Government for the necessary sanction and the Surgeon-General for permission to use one of the unused insane cells as a centre in the meantime. The work was actually begun on the 13th January 1928. The average attendance in January, February and March and the number on the register at the end of each of these months are 10.5, 23.1, and 27.1 and 25, 37, and 51 respectively. Out of these 51 patients, 19 are Lingayats, 2 Brahmins, 20 other Hindus, and 10 Mohamedans. The injections are painful and yet there is a steady increase in the number of patients which shows that there was a necessity for such a centre in Sholapur.

Simultaneously with the opening of the centre, the Committee started propaganda work by means of distribution of hand-bills and pamphlets and by magic lantern and cinema shows.

The sanction to build on the Civil Hospital Compound came late and yet the Committee decided to get the building completed in time.

The expected receipts include the promised donation of Rs. 300 by the Municipality for equipment, Rs. 51 by Rao Sahib Ramsuvan Soni, a Municipal Councillor, and Rs. 40 from a friend who wishes to be anonymous. Our thanks are due to these donors for their help. The expenses so far have been met by the Provincial Committee, Bombay, which has been kind enough to allot for the new building Rs. 1500 instead of the Rs. 1,200 it usually allots for out-patient treatment structures. The Central Committee could devote only a portion of its income for curative work, the remaining being spent on research and educative purposes. The offer of a grant of Rs. 30 a month from last January from the District Local Board and Rs. 50 a month from April from the Municipality are most welcome and opportune, as we have shortly to consider the question of increasing the allowances of the staff. The Committee is very grateful to the Local Board and the Municipality for the generous help. The staff are all part time workers and the Centre is run most economically.

In 1921, according to the census report there were 9707 lepers in the Presidency out of which 705 were in Sholapur district. As figures for the city were not available, Dr. Subramonyam, the Health officer, took a special census in February 1926 when it was found that there were 104 lepers in the city. Whatever the actual figures might be, the leper problem in Sholapur should not be difficult of solution. There is here already a Leper Asylum, the Leprosy Act is in force and now there is a free out-patient centre for the up-to-date treatment of lepers. It might be admitted that there is no co-ordination of the work of the Leper Asylum and this Committee and that the Leprosy Act is a dead letter in Sholapur. But sooner or later the authorities controlling the Asylum would begin to see the necessity of co-operating with us and the police to realise their responsibility in the matter. As important as, if not more than, both these, is the question of funds and for this we look to the public. The lepers whether they be considered as victims of a curse or disease deserves help, and our countrymen have always had a soft corner in their hearts for these unfortunate people.

A few students suffering from Leprosy are now attending the centre for treatment. In the absence of medical inspection of school children, which would have brought to light many more cases from among them, it is imperative that the school-masters should acquaint themselves with the signs and symptoms of leprosy to enable them to spot out the diseased students and it is in the early stages that this disease is most certain of being cured. The Committee would help them with literature on the subject and if necessary, with practical demonstrations at the centre.

We thank every one who helped to get this building ready in the scheduled time and the Municipality for making the arrangements for this public opening. But there is an element of sadness behind to-day's function, as we shall be bidding farewell to-morrow to Mr. Gould who has been associated with us in our various activities for over 3 years and than whom a more courteous and obliging President it is hard to find.

We are glad that Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey found it possible to accept our invitation and take part in the deliberations to-day. The Committee is grateful to him for his help in the past, and for his attending the function to-day.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 10.

Tokio:—Official report of fifty pages with regard to the arrests of communists says that the movement was aimed at altering the whole Japanese social system. Previously communism in Japan was passive. It assumed active form with the return from Russia of leaders trained in the fighting methods of the third International. "Cells" were established all over the country, one for factories, one for peasants and one for general propaganda, and they were controlled by district commissars each with a press organ. Students were very prominent in the movement and they were abetted sometimes by professors. The use of numerical code for communications long baffled the authorities who suspicions were first aroused by a secret conference at a snowbound locality in February under the guise of a meeting of the shareholders of an electrical company. The evidence justify that the arrests were insufficient till the elections when inflammatory literature was broadcast. The impending trials at Tokio, Osaka and elsewhere are expected to show that the movement was financed from Russia.—Reuter.

ALL BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

DISPLAY OF HIGH STANDARD OF PLAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 10.

A large gathering was present yesterday to witness the final games of the All-Bandra Tennis Tournament. The three games—Gentlemen's Handicap Singles, Gentlemen's Open Doubles, and Ladies' Handicap Doubles—were very interesting.

Despite the heavy handicap of —30 P. N. Pereira was able in the second game to run a neck to neck race with A. W. C. Villiers the winner who had a small handicap of —5. The Gentlemen's Doubles ended in a victory for Messrs. C. Gonsalves and C. Phillips after the game had run on to 3 sets. The Ladies' Handicap Doubles was won chiefly on the serves of Mrs. Sethna though the first set ran into 12 games.

HOPEFUL RECORD.

The Secretary Mr. A. C. Pereira then read the report, tracing the progress of the Tournament since 1920 he stated that 1928 was the best on record not only as regards the large number of entries but also the high standard of play displayed. He then touched upon the formation of a Central Association for controlling all athletic and sporting activities and hoped that the public of Bandra would co-operate in bringing the scheme to light.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the President of the evening, before distributing the trophies, in a very happy speech declared that he too had one time aspired to be the champion tennis player. But having met with failure in that quarter he turned his attention elsewhere with greater success. He congratulated the Committee in making the tournament a great success and hoped that the idea of a Central Association would fructify in the near fuuture.

The first report of the All-Bandra Cricket Tournament was also read in which the Secretary was glad to find that the first attempt had met with greater success than was anticipated. Thanks were due to Mr. G. M. Rose for presenting the medals to the winning team.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

The following are the prize-winners:—

The F. C. Annesley Challenge Cup for Gents' Open Singles: Mr. A. C. Pereira. Runner-up Mr. C. Gonsalves.

Ladies' Handicap Singles: Mrs. Wadia. Runner-up Miss Fry.

Ladies' Handicap Doubles: Mrs. Sethna and Mrs. Q. Vaz. Runners-up: Misses B. O'Neil and Wallis.

Gent's Handicap Singles: Mr. A. W. C. Villiers: Runner-up: Mr. P. N. Pereira.

Mixed Doubles: Mrs. Wadia and Mr. A. Gupte. Runners-up: Mrs. E. Phillips and Mr. A. C. Pereira.

Gent's Doubles: Messrs. C. Gonsalves and C. Phillips. Runners-up: Messrs. G. M. Rose and A. C. Pereira.

Poona, April 10.—The Poona District Co-operative Conference held here under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Chitale has adopted a resolution requesting the Bombay Legislative Council to throw out the Small Holdings Bill.—A. P.

Lahore, April 10.—As a result of a motor accident, Lieut. Brookes of the 7th Armoured Car Company of the Royal Tank Corps broke his legs at two places. While riding a motorcycle near Lahore Railway Station he collided with a motor-car in a duststorm. He was removed to the British Military Hospital where he was operated upon.—A. P.

CONDITION OF BRITISH COTTON MILLS

OPPORTUNE MOMENT FOR BOYCOTT OF BRITISH CLOTH

(By MANECKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B., F.S.S.)

On April 2nd, the House of Commons rejected a resolution urging an exhaustive Government inquiry into the depressed position of the Lancashire cotton trade. The President of the Board of Trade remarked that a Government inquiry at present would be the least helpful thing for the Lancashire. The report of the Balfour Committee to be published in a few weeks will comprise a complete review of the textile trade and would be followed by the final report making general recommendations as regards Government policy.

CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON

One of the latest reports from Liverpool states that during the eight months ending March 1928, the world cotton mills consumed one crore thirteen lacs and fifty-seven thousand bales of American cotton while last year the total consumption of American cotton was one crore sixty lacs bales. Though the demand in Lancashire is not great, the mills in Europe are making good purchases.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND IDLE MACHINERY.

At the end of last year, Mr. J. M. Keynes, the economist, summed up the position of the cotton industry as follows:—"There were thousands of looms standing idle; two million spindles are silent, twenty million spindles are working three days a week. There are 40,000 workers unemployed and most of the rest are on half time. Four million spindles are under maratorium scheme for financial reasons. Share holders are not only without dividends but are having to pay heavy calls on their shares. Banks are refusing advances and plant is deteriorating for lack of repairs owing to the lack of capital resources."

Lancashire has lost about one-third of her trade while other countries have manufactured more and supplied the world's demand for goods which continues to consume the same quantity as before the war. Eastern markets which consume cheap cotton goods are consuming less and less of British manufactures. In 1913 the Eastern markets absorbed 61 per cent of the total exports of cotton goods from Great Britain while in 1925 they absorbed only 42 per cent. In 1913 Great Britain supplied 97 per cent of the total piece-goods imported into India while in 1926 she supplied only 82 per cent. The corresponding figures for China in 1913 and 1925 are 50 per cent and 0 per cent respectively. Japan has partially replaced Britain in both these markets. In 1913 Japan's share in the imports of cotton goods into India and China was 1 per cent and 23 per cent and these figures rose to 13 per cent and 58 per cent in 1925.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Of the six hundred spinning concerns and twelve hundred weaving firms, 129 companies representing three-fifths of the total refloated companies in the boom period at the end of the war raised 50 per cent of their capital by loans for which interest is now to be found. The total purchase price of these 129 companies was 38 millions with half capital paid up and the remainder raised by debentures or Bank loans. Two hundred mills were in the hands of the Banks which had lent to the spinning trade a sum of about fifteen million pounds and nine-tenths of these mills were in the hands of four banks only. Fifty of these mills were obsolete in equipment while the remaining one hundred and fifty more efficient in equipment were in a state of bankruptcy.

REMEDIES.

The remedies suggested include the formation of Associations to stop price cutting and to secure a better distribution of orders, improved methods of marketing, reduction of wages and increase of hours, writing off of loans by Banks and devaluation of inflated capital. Short time working means less wages for the worker though the operative is not willing to have increased hours and less wages for full time working. The devaluation of mills and the writing off of loans by Banks may relieve the situation a little while. The plan of forming distributive associations which is known as Rationalisation of Industry is a step in the capitalistic evolution of industries and such combinations, monopolistic in character, will lead to a national ownership of an industry. These are frantic efforts to continue large industries in the hands of private companies and must eventually lead to Nationalisation not merely in ownership but also in control. Even then the cotton industry is one for which the English section has no monopoly in the world and depends on other countries for the supply of cotton. It is not an industry with natural advantages as in America and India and has been built up merely by protective measures against the competition of India in the earlier days. The tendency of all countries is towards producing cotton cloth as far as possible and Britain must take steps to readjust and absorb its labouring population in other industries.

BOYCOTT BY INDIA.

Boycott of British cloth by Indian consumers, as a political weapon to attain Swaraj would be very opportune and it has been seriously taken in hand by the Indian politicians as a result of the resentment created in all parties by the insulting Simon Commission. India is still an important market for the British cotton industry and though interested conservative politicians speak about an improvement in the Indian demand, they know very well that it is impossible for Britain to regain its former position in competition with the Indian mill and handloom production as well as the increasing competition of Japan. Even the handspinning, of the All-India Spinners' Association has now taken its programme in right earnest in the remotest villages where labour remains idle for a part of the year, shows signs of slow but steady improvement though relying on sentiment and involving consequential loss and if hand-loom weaving is encouraged instead of mere hand-spinning, the production of cloth in India itself will be sufficient to boycott entire British cloth. British politicians must recognise these economic facts and must not adopt the short-sighted policy of clinging to political domination with a view to unscientific economic exploitation through the state regulation of banking, customs, freight and preferential tariffs in favour of Britain against the declared wishes of Indian Nationalism.

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RESULTS OF B. T. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the B. T. Examination in Class I.

C. P. Budhrani, **C. Mendonca.**

The following have passed in Class II:—

ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT.
V B Halliyal.

ENGLISH AND HISTORY.
G. Agnes Arbathnot, L. V. Bhave, L. K. Bokil, A. D. Chandil, **K. Gadre,** H. C. Halagali, K. G. Kurikoti, J. M. Mehta, C. R. Pinto, **P. I. Saldanha,** A. V. Save, M. S. Shah, L. D Surve, J. D. Trivedi, P. M. Umadi.

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.
A. A. Baporia, **D.** Bhat, S. G. Dange, J. G. Java, G. W. Jog, P. S. Patel, V. B. Phadnis.

ENGLISH AND GEOGRAPHY.
B. G. Jagtap, A. N. Sane, Syed Sadique Sarosh.

ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT.
S. S. Bhatawadekar, G. S. Kalmadi, W. H. Kshirsagar, J. M. Mashar, L. R. Raddi, S. L. Tambe.

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS.
L. G. Ashtekar, R. J. Bengali, ,B. M. Goghari, K. T. Mansharmani, Mohd Ishaq Mohd Ibrahim Uppal.

SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY.
B. M. Shanbhag, M. M. Shanbhag, R. D. Tilak.

The following have passed in Part I:—

ENGLISH AND HISTORY.
J. C. Chatterji, P. G. Dhongde, **S. Gokhale,** B. G. Koparkar, T. D. Lala, V. R. Mudholkar, S. S. Murdeshvar, V. R. Onkar, R. H. Pathan, H. S. N. J. Pirzada, A. Q. Sayed, G. M Trivedi, D. D. Vora,

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.
P. V. Anandkar, A. V. Date, M. S. Godbole, I. S. Khatri, D. N. Patankar, T. K. Soni, N. G. Upadhyay.

ENGLISH AND GEOGRAPHY.
G. C. Angal, J. V. Anthony, **R. J. Apte**kar, B. K. Baliga, **M. Benjamin, M. Doyle, S. D'Souza,** N. V. Patankar, S. J. R. Ramdas, D. J. Sardeshpande, L. P. Soman.

ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT.
R. R. Abhyankar, R. V. Bhide, G. R. Cholkar, M. C. Gode, M. G. Karmarkar, B. R. Kulkarni, L. S. Phatak, J. V. Ranade.

SCIENCE AND SANSKRIT.
G. S. Ghate.

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS.
S. V. Chandavarkar, R. L. Javali, D. K. Joshi, A. N. Khare, Y. G. Modak, **R. A. Shellim,** A. T. Tahirbiani, S. S. Vaidya.

SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY.
S. K. Bose, K. V. Herlekar, C. S. Kodkani, U. P. Taday, B. T. Trivedi.

The result of candidate No. 72 will be declared hereafter.

AFTER-MATH OF UNIVERSITY BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

berately aimed adversely to affect the discussion of the visitorial power clause, by creating personal prejudice against some members, by means of insidious and under-hand insinuation against unnamed parties, leaving ample field for imagination, and that it was a gigantic effort at white-washing himself and his friends. But I would much rather assure the Belgaum B.A. that, instead of doing so, I am prepared to grant (1) that his opposition to the old clause was genuine, (2) that his belief in the ungenuineness of the opposition was also genuine and (3) that he is quite 'genuine' in his statement, when he says that he is not in favour of the clause 5, either in its original form, or in its new form.

THE SENATE'S VERDICT.

In conclusion, I would like to draw the attention of the member of the Bombay Legislature to the fact the Senate has passed Prof. Bhagwat's amendment for deletion of the clause. The merits and the demerits of the whole clause and of the new Bill were fully discussed in the Senate in a full-dress debate and the house passed that amendment, by 31 votes against 19 and that in spite of Mr. Munshi's illuminating speech, of heroic efforts at persuasion and in spite of the opposition of the whole European Brigade. I ask, is Mr. Chikodi even now prepared to go to the length of suggesting that all those Senate members who had signed the requisition for the special meeting and they were 35 —and all those 31 members, who voted for the resolution recommending to the Viceroy to withhold his assent from the Bill even now, have done so simply because of personal consideration? One really does not know, what liberties some people can afford to take with their self-respect and dignity!

Calcutta, April 9.—Sir Jagadis and Lady Bose leave Calcutta to-morrow for Bombay en route to Europe where Sir Jagadis attends the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and subsequently delivers lectures.—A. P.

OUR AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP.

(Continued from page 6.)

Again it was only the United States of America who, though accepting the Boxer Indemnity from China, refused to profit by it personally. While the European powers, without exception greedily devoured their shares and clamoured for more restrictions to be imposed on China, the United States of America returned her to that poor country for educating her youth. It is America that is supporting several philanthropic institutions all over the world and undertaking extensive relief work in the famine-stricken areas, now in Soviet Russia, now in Japan, now in Greece etc. Mighty Empires like the British and the French that dub America a land of ridiculous cow-boys and of dollar-chasing misers are not in the least ashamed to accept the munificent Rockefeller donations for building hospitals and for restoring cathedrals and monument disfigured and destroyed by war. Will it be sane to call America a miserland because she refuses to cancel the war debt of the allies especially when the latter are ever so keen on squeezing Germany as much as they can? How many of us realize that because she is a "miser" of this sort she has been able to maintain the world peace; for had she cancelled the debt the concerned European powers without exception would have immediately utilized the savings for increasing armaments and thus forcing an early conflict.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Turning to education we find America to be grossly misrepresented. It is the popular belief in Europe and in India, which blindly accepts the European opinion, that the standard of education in America is much lower than that of Europe and as a result the American students show poor scholarship. Also that America lacks in real original men of science and therefore to study science one should proceed to England or other European countries. Our minds are so much dominated by this way of thinking that we are even unable to know the great minds among us unless they are discovered for us by Europeans. There is every reason to admire the scientific progress of Europe but that should not make us blind to the role that America is playing for the enlightenment of mankind.

As a matter of fact the most of the essentials of the modern civilization are of the American origin. Cinema, motor car, aeroplane, telephone, gramophone, electric light, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine, typewriter, safety razor etc., are given to us by America. Without Eddison, Rockefeller and Ford we would have still been under the influence of the good old Victorian age. America is the first to introduce Prohibition and make prostitution illegal. Like canned music canned food is an American idea. What would have been the state of publicity, salesmanship and mass production without the American ingenuity?

In the field of agriculture, engineering, commerce, aironautics, and athletics America can easily hold her own against the most progressive of the European countries. She has revolutionised agriculture by the introduction of tractor. Burbank's wizardary in the cross breeding of plants has brought that science into considerable prominence. Panama Canal and Sky-Scrapers can offer a fair competition in engineering skill to the famous Suez Canal and Effel Tower. In Physics Luis, Langmuir, Michelson, and Millikan are maintaining the high American standard. In Chemistry Gomberg, Stiezlitz, Bakeland, Hopkins, Noyes, Frankland and Parr show considerable originality. Byrd and Lindburgh are the foremost and fearless air navigators. Dempsy, Tunney, Tildon, Hellen Willis and Gertrude Elderli are the stars in the fields of sports and athletics who need no introduction. In the science of motion pictures America stands peerless.

(To Be Continued).

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KARNATAK UNIFICATION.

SIMON COMMISSION'S BAIT.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

Mr S. V. Koujalgi, President of the Karnatak Provoincial Congress Committee, and Mr P. R. Chikodi have made the following appeal to the patriots of Karnatak.

"You are all aware that the question of the Unification of Karnatak and its formation into an Independent Administrative Province is a live issue with all of us.

The Karnatak Unification Association and the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee are working with this end in view in their respective spheres of activities. They have caused this question to be moved in the local and Central Legislatures though without success. The education and organisation of public opinion in favour of this movement is being carried on incessantly. Fortunately for us this question was decided in our favour in the Madras Congress last year. This year, the All Parties Conference at Delhi has unanimously recognized our right for an Independent Province on proving our ability to make it self-supporting. If we succeed here, our claim to a separate Province will be included in the Scheme of Swarajya whicr will soon emerge as a united demand of the Indian people.

THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

In the meanwhile some friends in Karnataka have started the "British Karnataka Association" with the avowed object of going before the Simon Commission to present the case for a separate Province for Karnataka. We do not wish to attribute any motives to these friends but at the same time we can not conceal the fact that their action is likely to give credence to many uncharitable inferences without gaining anything substantial for Karnataka. Moreover, they are not likely thereby to advance the cause of Unification, which we all have at heart. Instead, they will be running counter to the general wave of patriotism and self-respect which has spurned the right of the Simon Seven to sit in judgment on our birth right of determining for ourselves the form of Government we want. The offer that this commission will enter into the question of redestribution of Provinces is an apple of discord which intends to set up Provincialism against Nationalism. The thinking and naturally noble minds of Karnataka ought to reject this offer with scorn as its acceptance is sure to lower the prestige and force of the National movement for boycotting the Commission.

If we once alienate the sympathies of Nationalist India by acting against its programme of showing the Simon Commission a cold shoulder we shall have to bid good bye to any hope of support from Indian Leaders and parties.

APPEAL TO KARNATAKA

We, therefore, appeal to the promoters of the "British Karnataka Association" to cease their unfruitful and ill-ending activities and not to persist in the policy of cooperating with the Simon Commission till it is made fit for "Honourable Co-operation" by yielding to the National will as voiced by the Nation's accredited Leaders.

We also appeal to the general public of Karnataka not to countenance this move of the 'British Karnataka Association" of following the mirage of the Simon Commission which by its nature and formation is meant only to keep our goal always far from us.

We expect every man in Karnatak to be alive to his duty in this matter irrespective of any other considerations however tempting they might be. We wish every man to read and digest our appeal and rise to the occasion thereby upholding the fair name of Karnataka as a front-line soldier in the march for freedom.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday, nervousness, hesitancy and dilatoriness are your great stumbling blocks which make you lie low on the ground, bruised and battered, if not crushed, like a pedestrian knocked down by a "road hog" doing 100 m.p.h. While others of less calibre seize the tide at the flood and transport themselves to the haven of delight, and seize the slippery Eves by the fair locks (believing in the adage of seizing the slippery Time by the fore-lock), you hesitate and shilly-shally, and make yourself "la miserable", like some wobblers in the political field. Your nervousness is inherent in you, handed down from trembling sire to shaking son. The nervousness which the great M.P. in his maiden speech in Parliament betrayed in thrice ejaculating "I conceive" which evoked the retort from a gallery goddess of "conceiving thrice but bringing forth nothing" is well-known. He failed because at the very outset he trespassed on a prerogative which the goddess rightly believed did not belong to his sex. But his nervousness was not inherent, it was born of inexperience, and he soon became bold and, later on, one of the ablest speakers and debater. The same defect comes in your way while you try to make yourself a purchasable commodity in the greatest market of the world. While you hesitate and remain bashful in "popping the question", the birds fly away to better lands, rather to "fresh fields and pastures new." Hard is indeed your lot! My heart-felt sympathy goes out to you if you are a man. If woman, however, there'll be nothing to be afraid of. For a woman can propose in a hundred ways, in every one, in fact, except by word of mouth—ha, with the only solitary exception in the case of those modern girls of the 20th century who believe in the Leap Year liberty (on February 29th) as in the current year!

HEAVY HAILSTORM ON N. W. FRONTIER

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND TWO MISSING

DAMAGE TO CROPS AND CATTLE.

PESHAWAR, April 9.

A report has been received that four persons have been killed and two are missing as the result of a heavy hailstorm which occurred on the 5th instant in Torsappar Hills inhabited by Adamkhel Afridis. The storm was local but caused some damage to the crops and killed fifty cattle.—A. P.

POSITION OF WOMEN IN THE VEDAS

PROCEEDINGS OF SANSKRIT SAHITYA SAMMELAN

(From A Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, April 9.

The Second Sitting of the All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan began with much enthusiasm on 6th April. The Pandal was full of visitors. After recitation of Vedic hymns, Pandit Priyavrat Vidyalankar read a scholarly paper on the position of women in the Vedas. He quoted a great many Vedic hymns to show that the Vedas claimed an equal position of women with men. His paper was heard with rapt attention and the style of the paper was much admired.

Then Pandit Aryamuni, principal of the Sanskrit College, Moga, delivered a learned discourse on the qualitative and non-qualitative aspects of the Brahman. His lecture was full of deep philosophical learning.

Prof. Rudradev's paper on the various commentaries of Vedas was much appreciated. On account of lack of time, a large number of scholars had to be disappointed. It is proposed to print all the papers in a separate volume in the end, Pandit Budhdev Vidyalankar, president of the Sammelan made an inspiring appeal to the audience to devote much attention to the study of the Sanskrit language and literature. His speech kept the audience spell-bound. With a vote of thanks for the president, the Sammelan came to an end.

MARATHI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT MONDAY'S SESSION

(From A Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, April 9.

H. H. the Senior Maharani Saheb, the president, of the Council of Gwalior, graced by her presence the Monday morning's session of the thirteenth Marathi Sahitya Sammelan held in the Saraswati Mandir, Gwalior. The sitting commenced at seven thirty. Seventeen resolutions were adopted unanimously and one resolution about the mode of Marathi dictation was passed by an overwhelming majority. Sardar Angre's draft scheme to establish a central Marathi academy to provide for an all round study and progress of the Marathi language was tentatively adopted, and a committee to draft the constitution and to do preliminary work was appointed with Mr. M. S. Aney as president, Sardar Angre as Secretary and Sardar Kibe, Justice Keshavrao, Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, C. V. Vaidya and five others as members. Four of the resolutions passed urged the introduction and provision for the teaching of Marathi in various universities. The Darbars of Gwalior and Indore were congratulated by one of the resolutions for having donated Rs. 5 thousand each for encouraging literature.

"AT HOME" TO DELEGATES.

On Sunday evening, the Gwalior Archeological department held an "At Home" party for the delegates of the Sammelan. An exhibition of ancient finds in the State was well arranged there and lantern slides about Mohenjo Daro were also shown by Prof. Dixit of Calcutta. At night, a programme was arranged in the Saraswati Mandir where poets from various Marathi-speaking provinces had assembled. Many of them recited interesting patriotic songs for about two hours.

Mrs. Kamalabai Kibe of Indore in her instructive and spirited speech urged all Maratha Chiefs to give proper encouragement and status to the Marathi language and also to be proud of it by speaking Marathi in their homes. The Subjects Committee meets again this afternoon and resolutions passed therein will be placed before the Sammelan at 5 p.m. which is expected to conclude this evening.

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G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION

FORTHCOMING BHUSHAWAL CONFERENCE TO FORMULATE

On the night of Saturday last the fourth monthly meeting of the Igatpuri centre of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union was held when the chairman of the local committee Mr. Gokhale presided. Mr. Jhabvala addressed the men on the increasing strength of the Union and said that the foundation of the Swaraj of the working population so far as the G. I. P. Ry. was concerned was well laid.

Mr. Bradley then having been suitably introduced by the President explained to the men the theory of unionism, to the men the theory of unionism. Referring to Europeans and Anglo-Indians he remarked that during his stay in India he had found these communities seriously lagging behind and not joining hands with their Indian comrades. How long was that to continue. The master was the same everywhere, and the question of struggle for existence was the same everywhere. He concluded by saying that the Union was perfectly legal.

Mr. V. P. Rele then recounted his experience as a Unionist for the last many years and exhorted his fellow workers to join in large numbers. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed. (1) This meeting of the Railway workers at Igatpuri condemns the action of the authorities in shooting poor workers at Lilooah and calls upon those responsible for the horrid perpetration of the act to be brought to book.

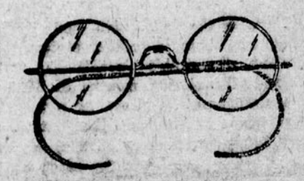
This meeting also protests against the action of the Agent of the E. I. Railway in not redressing the men's grievances which compelled the men to resort to the present strike and press upon him the urgency of granting the men's demands in the interests of the workers as well as the Administration.

(2) That the attention of the Agent is again drawn to our resolution passed in our extra-ordinary general meeting before re-providing quarters for all Indian staff similar to what is provided to all European and Anglo Indian staff the local conditions re housing accommodation and water the want of which is very badly felt by all Indians in keeping with your assurance given to the Deputation of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.

(3) That the attention of the Agent be drawn to our previous Resolution in our extraordinary general meeting to the immediate need of removal of racial discrimination and appointing all Indians as Station Masters of large stations and B. Grade guards to A. Grade, especially those of long service and to whom this was promised by a previous D. V. S.

(4) That the Agent be requested to immediately bring into force the resolution to introduce the 8 hours system of working and if a worker is compelled to work more than 8 hours they must be paid overtime as per this resolution passed at the Genoa Labour Conference and endorsed by the Home Board and Railway Board at Simla.

Darjeeling April 9.—The Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee as temporary member of the Bengal Executive Council vice the Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia who has taken leave on medical advice for two months from April 10.—A. P.



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THANA DISTRICT LOCAL SELF-GOVT. CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 8.

The Thana District Local Self-Government Conference met again yesterday at about 1 p.m. when the following resolutions amongst others were passed:

SANITARY PROPAGANDA.

1. This Conference invites the attention of all local bodies to the need of placing in the forefront of their duties the improvement of Sanitary conditions of their areas and of utilising for this purpose widespread propaganda among the general public, the expenses for which should be contributed by the local bodies and the Government should also be requested to contribute its quota to this propaganda work.

2. This Conference is of opinion that the Local Body should have the non-agricultural assessment collected from land in the limits of the Local Bodies, as the development being principally due to the existence of these bodies.

3. This Conference is of opinion that the Local Bodies should be given a share of Excise Land and Forest Revenues and local fund raised within their limits.

FUND FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

4. This Conference is of opinion that the income from the entertainment tax should be spent for the purpose of the Primary Education as was originally contemplated by Government.

5. This Conference resolves that Government should (a) give up their control over local bodies in respect of the sanction of the bye-laws prepared by them.

(b) Dispense with the sanction of the Sanitary Engineer in the case of Major Municipalities and Local Boards.

(c) Hand over to the Local Bodies the Gurucharan and waste lands.

6. This Conference resolves that steps be taken to establish a Local Self-Government Bank and Local Self-Government Insurance Company for the use and benefit of Local Bodies in the Presidency

ABOLITION OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

7. This Conference is of opinion that the system of having separate electorates on communal basis should be abolished and the provision of reserving proportionate seats for minorities should be introduced as a temporary measure and the necessary arrangement should be made in the law.

ASSAM COUNCIL TO COOPERATE WITH COMMISSION.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ELECTED.

SHILLONG, April 9.

The following members of the Assam Legislative Council have been elected by the Council to co-operate with the Simon Commission.—Lt.-Col. W. D. Smiles, Moulvi Arzan Ali, Rai Bahadur Sadananda Dowerah, Maulvi Munawar Ali, Mr. Mazumdar, Srijut Mukunda Narayan Barua, Maulvi Karmat Ali and Rai Bahadur Amarnath Ray.

CUTS IN GRANTS.

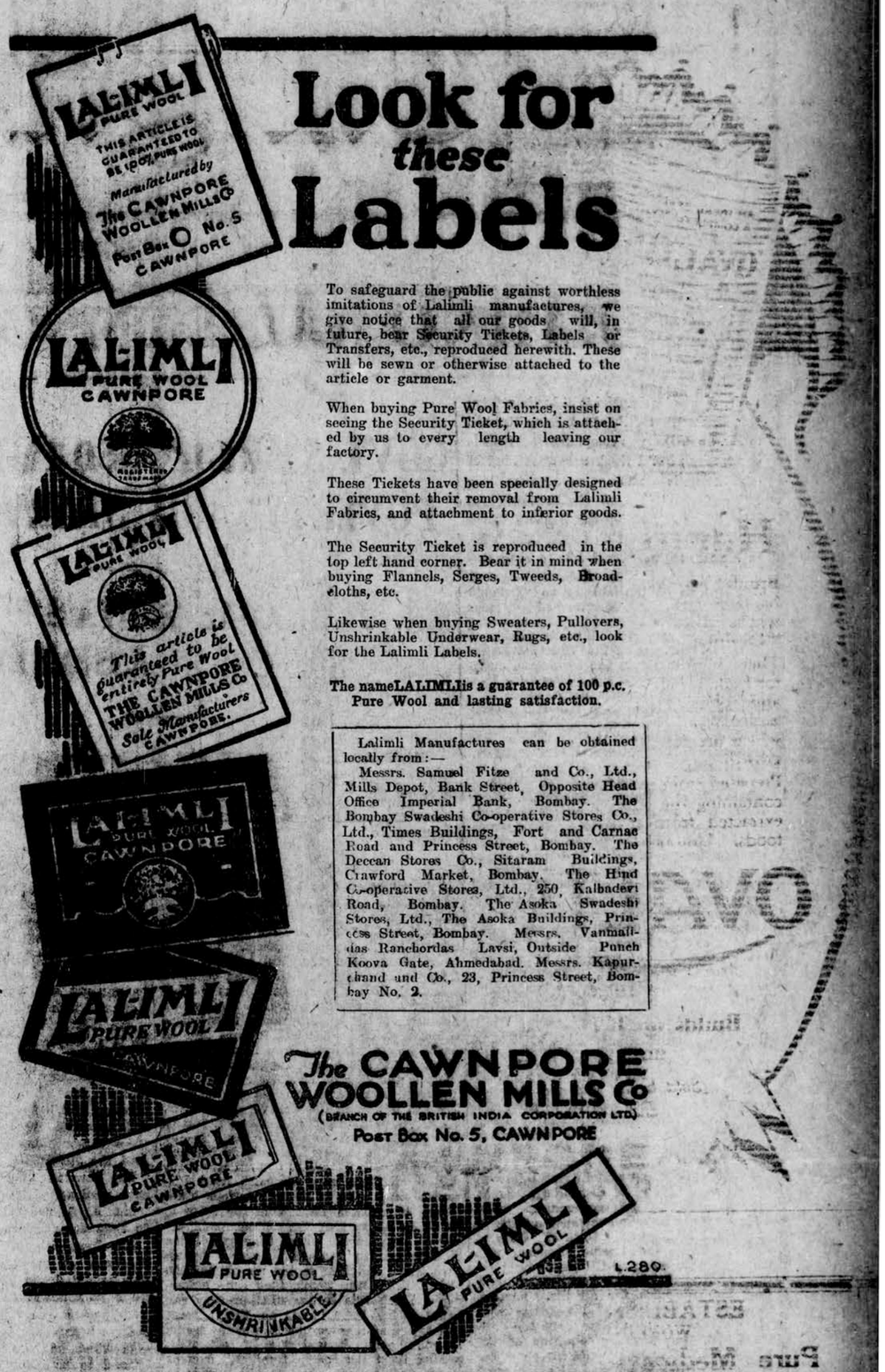
Demands for grants under Railways Navigation, Administration of Justice, Jails and Convict Settlements and Police were passed by the Council. Two token cuts of Rs. 100 each were carried to draw attention to the need for embankments on certain rivers which were encroaching into the villages and towns on the banks and causing damage to life and property. A motion for a token cut of Rs. 100 under the head "Administration of Justice" and another for a cut of one rupee under the head Criminal Investigation Department were rejected. —A. P.

FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME OF EDUCATION ON FRONTIER.

NEW GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL OPENED AT PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, April 9.

Sir Norman Bolton opening the new building of the Government High School this afternoon said that it was one of the first outward and visible signs of Government determination to bring the educational standard of the province up to the level of the highest in India. This was no vain boast for he was confident that with equal opportunities, the youth of the Frontier would show that they were in no way behind the rest of India in the capacity for education. The Province was now in the second year of the five-year programme of education sanctioned by the Government of India. Though excellent work was being done by private and sectarian institutions it was desirable, said Sir Norman, to have a Government high school which was more likely to remain free from communal bias and where all classes and creeds could meet on equal terms.—A. P.



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ON MR PRADHAN'S TOUR IN KARNATAK.

A CROWDED PROGRAMME

The Hon Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister for Agriculture, Co-operation and Forests recently made a tour in the Karnatak specially with a view to have first hand knowledge of the progress and difficulties of the people and their institutions working in these parts. Within the space of one week, he undertook a tour from Bijapur to Honavar and thence to Dharwar which he left on the 4th instant.

VISITS TO DIFFERENT PLACES.

On 26th March he arrived at Bijapur and after an unceasing round of engagements for two days, he proceeded to Gadag, in the Dharwar District. Here, as at many other places in this District, he went into the details of the working of co-operative institutions while his Kanara trip mainly related to the study of forest matters such as discussions with the local leaders and first hand study of forest administration in that District. There too his engagements interspersed with visits to co-operative societies and agricultural institutions. Returning to Dharwar from Kumta on the 2nd instant the Hon. Minister not only visited important co-operative institutions in the town but also paid visits to the Agricultural Farm and a Fencing Society by taking special trips for the purpose. Addresses presented to him at the Co-operative Institute, the Agricultural Association and other Institutions included not only personal tributes of appreciation but referred to outstanding problems requiring consideration at the hands of the Hon. Minister.

On the whole the tour undertaken and the interest exhibited by the Hon. Minister are expected to bring in good results and have already given a stimulus to the workers who invariably felt the warmth of his heart and his keenness in the details presented to him on every point.

The King has approved of the appointment of Reverend Charles John Godfrey Saunders as Bishop of Lucknow.—Reuter.

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—The members of the Kurla Municipality have started a movement through their agents and canvassers to regain sympathy of the voters at the ensuing election to be held in July next for being re-elected and the prospective candidates have been by themselves knocking at the doors of the voters to crave the latter's sympathy.

The voters' list will take about a fortnight to be final. A meeting of all the voters at the instance of the vigilant party will take place a few days after the publication of the list of voters (announcement whereof will appear later in the newspapers) (1) to select right candidates for the purpose (2) to assign wards for their election (3) to appoint volunteers to assist the candidates and (4) to deal with several other subjects concerning the ensuing election.

The co-operation of the candidates who have time aptitude and sincerity to work for selection. In the meantime the voters and the candidates who desire to estimate their confidence through the ordeal of the proposed meeting should inform the chairman thereof accordingly at the meeting to enable the latter to put the names of the former before its session for selection. In the peantime the voters are earnestly requested to be vigilant against being induced otherwise and make the proposed meeting a success by their personal attendance which is an important factor in the advancement of the just cause.—Yours etc.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 11 1928

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CRUSHING BURDEN OF TAXATION.

GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR POVERTY AND STARVATION.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S POWERFUL SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., has been described as the most caustic critic of the Government in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. D. Chamanlal, Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. T. C. Goswami notwithstanding. The following speech delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta while supporting the rejection of the Finance Bill roused a storm of resentment and indignation from the Government and the European Benches.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (Bombay City: Non-Mahomedan Urban): I have listened to Mr. Shah Nawaz's complaint of frivolous obstruction; but I think even that kind of obstruction is much better than the frenzied flunkeyism so characteristic of Mr. Shah Nawaz and the Benches which he adorns. I shall deal with him later. In the meantime I would like to congratulate the Assembly on the splendid work it has done on the Budget and I would request Honourable Members in all parts of the House to follow it up by throwing out this Finance Bill. Ink and pen seem to have been busy in the Viceregal Lodge during the last week the considered judgment, and the vote of the House have been flouted and the various items which we had cut down have been restored unceremoniously. Sir, what are these restoration, certification and veto. These are civil garments for despotic acts based on brute force. They are a thin veneer of constitutional respectability for what is downright and indecent autocracy. Behind the restoration, certification and veto is the power of coercion, the power of the bayonet and the power of bombing innocent people who dare to oppose despotic measures. The fact of the matter is that the Government of India Act has been shown up once more. It has been badly battered, beaten, and finally broken but the Benches opposite are not going to take any lesson out of the last week's occurrences. The problem before the Government is two-fold. They want to maintain in all essentials an unbending and arbitrary form of Government but they want simply to clothe that Government with the trappings of democracy. We have got an elected majority. We are supposed to vote on the Budget, and the Finance Bill but all our votes and all our advice are treated with the utmost contempt, even when arrived at after the most mature deliberation. The problem before the Government, as I was saying, is two-fold, to maintain in all essential principles an absolutely autocratic and despotic government and to clothe it with the outward garb of democracy. They play at constitutional government while carrying on what is in substance a perfectly archaic and despotic form of Government. Those Honourable Members who have read the story of Gil Blas would remember that the doctor in Gil Blas knew only two remedies for all ills, namely, bleeding and hot water. No matter what the disease was, no matter what the ailment was, whatever the condition of the patient, the moment the patient came for consultation hot water and bleeding were prescribed. And the Benches opposite are like the doctor in Gil Blas. They believe only in two methods for governing this country, namely, coercion and extortion. They will extort the money in the name of the Finance Act whether the House passes this Bill or not. They will collect taxes through sham constitutional forms and if we resist this 'bleeding' then there is the hot water course of treatment, i.e., coercion by brute force. That Sir, is the plain truth about the Government of India. Otherwise I cannot understand how any Government professing to respect public opinion could go on ignoring day after day the considered opinion and the vote of this House, as we are witnessing here.

BENGAL DETENUS.

I am sorry the Home Member is not present; take the Home Department. After an impartial survey of the work of that department can any Member say that it deserves to be run at the cost of the people of this country? The treatment of the Bengal detenus is sufficient to put Government out of court, Sir some figures were given last week by an Honourable Member on this side. They showed that after nearly five years there are still 16 men in jail outside Bengal. 25 men are domiciled in Bengal villages which are most marshy and malarious and they are left there to die of disease from insanitary surroundings.

Mr. W. A. Cosgrave: How many in their own villages?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I am coming to that. I am more informed about it than the Honourable Member thinks. Only 9 are in their own villages; and they are in addition to the 25 mentioned above; these 9 are confined there and are practically prisoners in their own homes; 17 more are externed from Bengal and in all, Sir, there are nearly 70 people who have suffered in one way or other—men who have been accused of no crime, who have never been given a fair trial, who have never been convicted—70 of the very flower of Bengal; men who are in every way as fit for freedom as the people who tyrannise over them: these people are torn from their homes without any charge being made against them, from their families, from their wives and children, from their parents—their families mostly unprovided for and their future uncertain, and they never know when they will again see the light of day. Sir, the health of many of these deportees and internees and externees is a matter of the gravest concern to their relatives. In particular, Sir, I will mention three cases. There is the case of Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli. This gentleman was detained from the 9th March 1924, and his health has been officially reported to be indifferent, "has been under treatment for pyorrhea and suffers from dyspepsia". As a matter of fact all his 32 teeth have been extracted and yet he is auphamistically described as suffering from pyorrhea. Then, Sir, take the case of Professor Jotish Chandra Ghosh. This gentleman was the co-worker of Arabinda Ghose. To-day on account of the trials and tribulations through which he has had to pass he is practically a paralytic, and, if not usually at least often, has been forcibly fed. Then there is the case of Mr. S. M. Ghosh. He has been transferred from Burma to Bombay and is now in the Yeravada jail. Sir, his height is 5 feet 8 inches and normally his weight ought to be 150 lbs. To-day his weight, as reported, is only 98 lbs. and he is a physical wreck. Besides, these people are kept away at such huge distances that even if their relations want to see them it is impossible for them to do so on account of the distance and expense. The food which they get, being Non-Bengali in character, never agrees with them, and that is the reason for the bad health from which they are suffering. I ask this House whether they can honestly lay their hands on their heart and say that a Government which treats 70 young men Bengal—highly educated, coming from the best families, against whom nothing can be openly urged—in such a tyrannical and oppressive manner deserves to be financed. But it is not merely Bengal alone. There are other cases and I shall quote one, that of one Jan Khan Pathan. This gentleman has been expelled from his residence without any trial. Here is the order dated 26th March 1927, of the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills:

"Whereas Jan Khan Pathan is found to have been concerned in a murder case and to be involved in a hostile friction between Pathans and Panjabi Mussalmans at Kangon colliery and therefore appears to be a person whom it is undesirable to allow to reside in or to travel in the Naga Hills district. I hereby order that he be permanently expelled from the Naga Hills in accordance with the provision of Chin Hills Act V, 1896".

MAN'S OFFENCE.

(An Honourable Member: "But was the man himself concerned?") I am coming to that. As a matter of fact the so-called charge of murder was disproved and he was released. He has very important and substantial business interests in the Naga Hills; but now all his property is gone. His debtors refuse to pay him money because since his deportation he has been unable to go there and recover it and his repeated applications to the authorities to allow him to return have been refused. Sir, he was asked to deposit a security of Rs. 20,000 before he could be allowed to go to his home, and the poor fellow cannot afford Rs. 20,000. He is therefore practically a ruined man without any remedy without any relief for all the misfortunes and all the injustices to which he has been subjected.

Mr. K. Ahmed: What is the offence?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: No offence is necessary; he has been deported at the sweet will of the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills. Do you know that the provisions of some of these Acts are like this. The will of the Executive is the Law. Anything that appears to the executive to be wrong becomes wrong. If it appears to the District Magistrate that on a Sunday there may be a Friday, it is Friday in that district. You cannot disprove it, you cannot challenge it, his word is law, and the moment it appears to him that a man is guilty; he becomes guilty. No offence is necessary.

Mr. K. Ahmed: What is the reference of the case?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I have given you sufficient particulars. The name of the man is Jan Khan Pathan. This gentleman settled in India years ago, has business interests there was a rich man, has obtained the best certificates from the officials, was supposed to have been a murderer for which he was discharged, and yet he has been permanently deported, his financial interests are ruined, and he can get no access to the debtors against whom he has claims.

Sir Walter Wilson: Your case is that he is a jolly good fellow?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: He was accused and he was discharged. I know nothing more, but there are official certificates in his favour, officials after officials have said he was a good man.

An Honourable Member: Will you read the Notification?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I think I have read it.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Under what authority do they want security of Rs. 20,000?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I will read the order of the Deputy Commissioner. This is dated the 26th March, 1927, and reads as follows:

"Whereas Jan Khan Pathan is found to have been concerned in a murder case"—in which he was discharged—

"and to be involved in a hostile friction between Pathans and Punjab Mussalmans"—there was some feud between these—

"I hereby order that he be permanently expelled from the Naga Hills in accordance with the provision of Chin Hills Act V of 1896."

Sir, I do not want to say anything more: it is not merely the Bengal deportees, the externees or internees: wherever it is inconvenient for the Government, they adopt these extra-legal measures restricting men's liberty, and in this particular case they have ruined both the business and the liberty of an individual. Sir, I am sorry that a Bombay Member of the Civil Service is responsible for a department so utterly arbitary.

Mr. T. C. Goswami: Are Bombay civilians of a special brand?

RESULTS OF DOMINATION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: There is a side issue to this arbitrary and despotic system. The perpetual domination of Europeans, not merely in the Home Department but in all departments civil and military, is leading to the starvation and destitution of the masses. The other day I inquired of my Honourable friend Colonel Crawford as to the number of Europeans in this country and he very courteously gave me the following particulars. He said there were 60,000 soldiers. We all know there are 7,000 military officers. Everybody knows there are 6,000 Europeans in the railway services and there are in all nearly 20,000 civilians and the rest of the population is non-official. Now, Sir, if you take 60,000 soldiers out and the number of women and children you will have left 50,000 Europeans, official and non-official, foisted on this country simply on the ground of their colour,—and they get salaries ranging from Rs. 21,000 to something like Rs. 500. If you take the average salary of these 50,000 men at Rs. 2,000 a head, then, Sir, consider the consequences that follow. Rs. 2,000 will keep 200 Indians alive and every European, Sir, is therefore responsible for the death or starvation or destitution of 200 Indians (Laughter); and 50,000 Europeans living on 200 Indians piece! Everyone of the Members on the Benches opposite who are forced on this country on account of its political subjugation is responsible for the death or starvation of 200 Indians, and I say, Sir, it comes to one crore of people every year. It is the direct result of the domination of Europeans in this country, and can any man say that a Government which is responsible for that state of affairs deserves to be put in funds?

Mr. F. W. Allison: May I ask the Honourable Member if that is the considered opinion of the economic experts of the Swaraj Party?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: This is a question of pure mathematics, Mr. Allison, it is merely an application of the rule of three. You can consider it at your leisure.

Then, Sir, I come to the Finance Department, and I am bound to observe that the fulsome flattery in which some Honourable Members have indulged on the Benches opposite about this five years' administration of the Finance Member can only be taken as sheer rubbish. My friend, Mr. Shah Nawaz, made himself responsible for the statement that under Sir Basil Blackett commerce had increased. Where he made this discovery from I cannot understand.

Mian Mohamed Shah Nawaz: Can you show that commerce, has not made a steady progress during Sir Basil Blackett's term of office.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Yes, certainly. I am glad that Mr. Shah Nawaz willing to listen to realities. He will find on page 2 of the Review the Trade of India for the year 1926-27 the trade figures mentioned. He will find the total exports and imports stated as follows:

"The value of the total exports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 309 crores as compared with Rs. 385 crores in 1925-26, showing a reduction of 20 per cent." It is stated then:

"On the export side the total value of raw cotton and cotton manufactures exported fell from Rs. 105 crores to Rs. 70 crores."

a reduction of 35 crores.

Mian Mohammad Shah Nawaz: That I pointed out was owing to bad harvests.

Lala Lajpat Rai: Don't take him seriously, what does he know? He only knows how to flatter.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: If a figure which fell from Rs. 105 crores to 70 crores is to be called an increase, there is nothing which Mr. Shah Nawaz will not say. Then, Sir, raw cotton declined by 25 per cent.,—not increased.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett: Will the Honourable Member take a series of years and not one particular year which he knows is entirely false

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: The Finance Member can take 1927-28. I am quoting the figures of 1926-27 because that is the latest available; in both cases I am right.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett: Why quote from 1924-25 as if that was a normal year?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: Take the figures of the last few years and see whether there has not been a progressive decline. I say that there has been a progressive decline in the total foreign trade of this country since your policy materialised.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett: Why take 1924-25? I ask the Honourable Member to take figures fairly over a series of years and not to take the figures for one exceptional year.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I take the figures for 1924-25 because before that you had not yet succeeded in bringing on the Statute-book that fateful measure of the Ratio. That measure was expected, so you said, to increase the trade and commerce of this country. It has done quite the country. I am going to quote an authority whose weight the Finance Member will himself admit. Here is the Annual Market Review of 1927 by Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons, an "authority" whose weight the Finance Member will not challenge. The representative of that firm was responsible the other day for making in this House a statement as wild and as false as that which Mr. Shah Nawaz has made.

Sir Walter Willson: Is the Honourable Member in order in accusing another Honourable Member of making a false statement? I think it is strong language.

Mr. President: The Honourable Member is in order in saying that a statement is false.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: On page 1 of that Review,—it is dated the 1st January, 1928, and the Finance Member will admit that as the latest.

Mr. K. Ahmed: How can you rely on the statement of flunkies?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I am saying that even flunkies are forced to admit the truth. On page 1, the Review says:

"Lowered commodity prices brought about by conditions in other parts of the world destroyed much of the benefit that might have accrued from the comparatively favourable monsoon of 1926."

Opinions may differ whether there were world causes or local causes but it did destroy the benefit. Again on page 8 it is stated:

"During the year, many mills have secured cheap cotton, and provided an adequate demand develops."
—the proviso is very big—

"There is no reasons why the present dull conditions should not be at least partly dissipated."

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

There is the admission of dullness. Then, Sir, there is another statement:

"The favourable conditions which marked the closing months of 1926 did not, unfortunately, prove of a very lasting nature. Although the first quarter saw fairly satisfactory trade, a change began to appear directly afterwards. . . . World factors, including the Japanese crisis, served, more than purely local causes, to render trade comparatively dull and to displace the outimism earlier felt."

Finaly, the review is summed up in a manner which leaves no room for doubt as to what the view of the writer was:

"A sumary of all factors leads one to the conclusion that a successful fruition of the foregoing issues together with the favourable monsoon should bring about substantial economic advancements throughout the new year. "That this is badly needed no one can question."

I hope the Finane Member will not question the statement of his own pupil. So much about the so-called increase of trade. The other day I quoted figures to show that new flotations of industrial concerns had gone down by nearly 75 per cent. since 1914 let it not be said, as it has been said in some quarters that this is due to world causes. There is at least an improvement in England as follows: In 1913 in debenture bonds the public invested £139 millions. In 1924 £153 millions; in 1926 £145 millions; in 1927 £228 millions, so that investment in England in industrial activities has increased from £130 to £228 millions since 1913. The amount invested in preference shares has gone up from 22 to 36 millions: in ordinary shares the amount invested, have gone up from 33 to 89 millions. This shows that world causes do not seem to operate in England as they are supposed to be operating in this country. So much about the comparative industrial development in this country in England since 1913.

Sir, the two outstanding measures of the regime of Sir Basil Blackett are certainly the Ratio Bill and the abortive Reserve Bank Bill. I do not want to go at length on either of these, but I want to say that in its effects the Ratio Bill, now the Act of 1927, has been most disastrous. The other day Mr. Jamnabhai said that since 1923 the quotations of Government securities have gone up in the market; that the credit of India has increased thereby suggesting that the prosperity of India under Sir Basil Blackett was real. Now, Sir, the Finance Member cannot have it both ways. When he floats a loan and succeeds he says "How high is your credit; I can successfully float a loan." If the loan is successful than he takes credit for it; if failure as you will see in this year's budget speech; explaining away the failure of the loan he says:

"Consideration for the interests of the tax-payer induced as to make the loan less attractive, and therefore it was a success."

(To be continued.)

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1928.

Ceylon is a go-ahead place. The Government there have put a ban on the film "Life of Christ," a film profusely exhibited in Bombay during Easter Week. The Ceylon Government will probably have no objection to showing "The Recreations of Nero."

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Mr. Ranga Iyer's pother about the the visit of Congressmen to Canada seems to have subsided. It is significant that he has raised no outcry against Pandit Motilal Nehru visiting Afghanistan. Afghanistan is not within the Empire and the trip will not therefore dash with the independence resolution.

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Mr. J. R. Reynolds, Manager of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, was, on retirement, presented with an adulatory address. It stated among other things that the "Bombay Port Trust Railway would remain as a monument of his labour." The Heseltine Report described the Port Trust Railway as a white elephant. Mr. Reynolds ought to set himself up as a sculptor doing huge animal studies in marble.

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The Report of the Three Arts Circle contains an item of frightful extravagance. Under "Postage" I see that the Treasurer has squandered the colossal sum of 6 pies. The Honorary Treasurer concludes the financial statement with the remark: "Certified as correct." The observation is breezy, artistic, unconventional, the Treasurer having done the compiling and the certifying at one stroke. It is a genial crowd and he has squared the circle.

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Note: Total number of members 69.
Members having paid Subs. 50.
Large item of expense was Piano Rs. 1100.
The principal source of income was the Ball.

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Journalists will note with pleasure the fact of "Members having paid Subs. 50."

No small favour is that 50, for hard-up Subs. in these days.

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Among the objects of the New Year is:
2. Have a Ball in March and issue a souvenir in the course of the year.
The issue of the souvenir will again cost six pies. Complete boycott of the Postal Department is therefore not in sight.

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The Viceroy has opened a Refuge for the Lost during his Punjab tour. Evidently they do not want to accommodate the Seven Simons in the Western Hostel again.

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The Weather Section of the Meteorological Office has already begun work at Poona. Dr. S. C. Roy, Calcutta, reports a grateful shower of rain. Knowing Dr. Roy to be a Bengali, I am not surprised that the second city in India has been given the first choice.

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Provincialism is the bane of India, like communalism. As Anglo-Indians contend you require the strong hand of the Britisher to maintain impartiality. I read in the Associated Press:—"The Director-General of Meteorology, Dr. Norman Walker and his staff will move to Poona at the end of June." I haven't the slightest doubt that there will be rain all over India about that time. An ounce of fact will be worth a ton of theory, when the Simon Commission frames its report.

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When the Afridis saw the M.L.A.'s on the frontier, they honoured the visitors with a present of two goats. "Jusiea" facetiously asks what Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, its pet monster, did with the goats. They may have been lost. Anyway Mr. Iyengar shouldn't miss them at all, because when on his return to Madras he looks at the Ministry, he will find a fresh pair on view. What is lost afar will be recovered at home, thanks to Gosehen's "goatala."

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This is an actual story. I was once travelling in the South when I accosted a friendly old stationmaster.

"How are you? And how's Mrs. stationmaster?"

"I am all right. She has had twins last year."

"What, again?"

"Yes," he said, yawning, "that's her habit."

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